HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL XV NO 8— BOMBAY MONDAY JANUARY 10 1927

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
15 Jan	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	...	11,430
22 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 „	RANCHI ..	...	16,550
5 Feb	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 „	RAJPUTANA..	...	16,568
19 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI ..	...	16,619
5 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 „	RANPURA ..	...	16,585
19 „	RAZMAK † ..	...	10,602
23 „	CHINAq ..	...	7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	...	11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx ..	...	16,027
9 „	RANCHI ..	...	16,650
16 „	RAZMAK† ..	...	10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA ..	...	16,568
30 „	MOOLTANx ..	...	20,847
7 May	KAWAL-PINDI ..	...	16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..	...	16,585
28 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	...	11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..	...	7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.	...	16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

q Extra Steamer at following reduced rates
1st Saloon to London £80, £76 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54 & £52,
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th „	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ...	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
18th Jan.	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia
30th „	SHANGHAI MARU ..	To Japan.
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
SADO MARU	5898	30 Dec,	12 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	0 Jan,	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	9 Jan.	21 Jan.
GENOA MARU	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5480	19 Jan	2 Feb.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
10th Jan.	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
12th „	BANDRA ..	Buereh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
14th „	VARELA ..	Buereh via Karachi
15th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
19th „	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Buereh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Rs. Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas,
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 2227.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

When You Spend so much for

Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET - - - - BOMBAY

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS	Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26)	Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted;

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, must know typewriting and have thorough knowledge of English. Apply by letter with true copies of testimonials, stating salary expected: RAMCHAND JETHMAL, Metal Merchant, Karachi.
A 27941

WANTED.—ORGANISING INSPECTORS at the rate of one for every three Distsicts, in Bombay and Calcutta Presidencies, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 150/- (plus Rs. 125/- consolidated monthly allowance). Those who can deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,000/-, or hold 75 shares of the Company, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Mysore.
A R1393

WANTED.—Two ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL SECRETARIES, one for Bombay and one for Calcutta, for the management and organisation of a Branch livestock Insurance Limited Company, on a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 200—20—300, (plus Rs. 100/- fixed travelling allowance), apart from office establishment building, rent, travelling expenses, and advertisement etc. Those who can furnish a cash security of Rs. 3,000/- or hold 200 shares of the company of Rs. 10/- each, need apply. For further particulars apply to:—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Mysore Agricultural Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., Mysore.
A R1392

WANTED—(1) An ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications and experience with a practical knowledge of all the branches of Letter Presses and Litho Press, etc., etc. (2) A FOREMAN for the machine Department salary Rs. 100 to 150 per month according to qualifications and experience. (3) An AUDITOR and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, salary Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. capable of auditing and centralizing Accounts with a practical knowledge and experience of Commercial and Government Accounts. The selected candidates for Nos. (1) and (2) will have to file a security of Rs. 3,000 and in case of No. (3) for Rs. 5,000. All appointments will be on 6 months' probation. Apply Box No. 1883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27890

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COTTON.—A thoroughly experienced cotton man of over 25 years' experience in the line, knowing Jetha and export business seeks APPOINTMENT in a well-established cotton firm. Very high references Apply Box No. 1892, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1337

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free, Exam. in June. Apply prospectus, C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUAL of Biochemistry Eng. 0-8-0. Fresh stock of Tissue remedies from 2 x to 400 x Powder. Guj. Jivan Rasayan-Shastra Re. 1-8-0. CHAMPAKLAL MAGANLAL, Bhavnagar.
L R1386

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THREE BEST TWILL SHIRTS for Rs. 6 postage free. M. C. KARIM & Co., Park town, Madras.
T R1237

PROFESSION

MR. GOVIND H. KESKAR, Astrologer, Author of Combined Introductory Astrology, p. p. 350, Rs. six. Permanent address, 448 Shanwar, Poona City. During January, at Ganesh Bag, Kurla, will visit in Bombay for personal consultation. Visit Fee, in advance, Rs. five. State year of Birth.
R1388

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

READY FOR SALE—COTTON WASTES: Opener, Droping, Card fly, Oily and Weaving Dirty, etc., Highest offers required.

Address to the Agent BANKTESHWAR COTTON MILLS, Bhiwani
27943

NOTICE

IN VIEW of the fact that Mr. EDWARD CHARLES WILLIAM SIMPSON has left our service and gone back to England from India, the Power of Attorney, dated the 2nd January, 1923, granted to him by the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., and the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., and by the undersigned has been CANCELLED.

C. MACDONALD & CO.

Dated 3rd January 1927.
27923

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the monopoly of distillation and supply of country liquor (prepared from Mahua) in Orchha State for three years, commencing from 1/7/27 to 30/6/30. Tenders should reach the Madarulmoham Orchha State, Tikamgarh on or before the 28th February, 1927. For further particulars apply to the EXCISE OFFICER, Tikamgarh (Bundelkhand C. I.)

GOBIND PRASAD,
Excise Officer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MINERVA MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FIFTH CALL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 7th day of January, 1927, a call of Rs. 10/- per Share, being the Fifth Call, was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1927, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum would be charged from the 8th day of March 1927 upto the date of actual payment

It was also resolved that the Fifth Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 21st day of February, 1927, and that no applications for transfer of Shares should be accepted after the 21st day of February, 1927, unless such applications are accompanied by the Fifth Call Moneys due in respect of such Shares

By Order of the Board
N. SIRUR & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1927.
27946

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 4 per Share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1926.

The Dividend will be made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1927, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 31st January, 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 9th February, 1927 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Offices:—
Henshaw's Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
7th January, 1927. 27931

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

To,
SAMSUDDIN AHMEDALLY,

TAKE NOTICE that 21st January, 1927, at 11-15 a.m. (S. T.) is fixed for hearing our summons for recovery from you of balance of our taxed costs viz; Rs. 673-7-8 in High Court suit No. 1514 of 1924 filed by you against Abdullahbhai Ahmedally and ors.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA AND CO.,
Solicitors,
14, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
27945

NOTICE.

"SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS MOTILAL MANSIONS, SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF HUMMUM STREET, APOLLO STREET, BRUCE LANE, TAMARIND LANE & DEAN LANE."

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the above properties consisting of land admeasuring about 12,115 square yards and all buildings standing theseon. Offers should be sent in a sealed packet headed as under:—

"PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL, Suit No. 688 of 1917, Bansilal vs. Govindlal, re: Sale of Fort properties."

And addressed to Commissioner for taking accounts, High Court, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 24th day of January, 1927. The offerers must undertake in the offer to keep the same open for acceptance up-to and including the 28th day of January, 1927. The Commissioner does not undertake to accept highest or any other offer. Offers may be made for purchase of the whole property or one or more lots of the four into which it has been divided. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at 14, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1927.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1927 of Over and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY the 25th day of January, 1927, at 11 O'clock in the fore noon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof and the Factories Subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart, without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
27938

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARIRAM SHIVJI of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messnages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being on the junction of Khetwadi Main Road and Islampura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138.36 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6539 Street Nos. 56 and 68 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 403, 403, 403, 404, New No. A|7677, Old Survey Nos. 583, 1|583, 3|583, 584 and New Survey No. 2|5353 and Cadestral Survey No. 1|2895 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by Islampura Street, on or towards the West by the property of Govindji Premji, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedally Dawoodji Rangwalla and on or towards the South by the said Khetwadi Main Road and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1927.

THAKORDAS AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
27944

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Long Cause.

SUIT NO. 2855 OF 1926.

NADIRSHAW NUSSERWANJI DASTUR Plaintiff.
vs.
KAIKHUSHRU M. T. MADON, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, merchant, residing at Pitha Street, within the Fort of Bombay Defendant.

To,
KAIKHUSHRU M. T. MADON,
The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit for a declaration that the partnership between the Plaintiff and the defendant mentioned in the plaint was rightly terminated by the Plaintiff on 20th August, 1926, for the winding up of the said partnership, for accounts and Receiver and the court has fixed the 7th day of February, 1927, for the hearing of the suit.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1926.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary.
Messrs. DALLAS AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27947

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT 2 P M. (S.T.) AT THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE GOOD-WILL, TRADE MARKS, STOCK OF LABELS AND GOODS (LABELLED AND UNLABELLED) OF PRAGJI SURJI AND Co.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Pragji Surji (an insolvent) carrying on business as Pragji Surji & Co., dealers in aniline and alizarine dyes, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the office of the Official Assignee in the Bombay High Court Buildings on MONDAY, 17th January 1927 at 2 P.M. (S.T.) the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the good-will, trade marks, stock of labels and goods (labelled and unlabelled).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 30 P.M. (S.T),

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, PIANOS, SAFES, GERMAN PATENT MIDICINES, PERFUMES, LOTIONS, EAU-DE-COLOGNE, CARTER'S LIME JUICE, TAPIOCA PEARLS, PIECE-GOODS, ARTIFICIAL SILK CREPE, CREAM CHINA MARINO, INSOLVENT'S VIS-A-VIS CARRIAGE, HORSE etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 10th January 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc., Sweet toned Squade and Grand Pianos.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents—

(1) Re: Estate of Akbaralli Gulamalli Dawoodi Vohra, and another traded as Gulamalli Mulla Mahomed Amin & Co. (Insolvents):—

One Vi-a-Vis Carriage.
One Panch Kalian Dark brown horse.

By the order of the offices concerned:—

One lot German Patent Medicines, Eau-De-Cologne, perfumes, lotions, Carter's Lime Juice, etc.
165 Pes. of Artificial Silk Crepe.
5 Bags of Tapioca Pearls.
5 Bags of Tapioca Broken.
5 Bags of Tapioca Grists.
6 Pes. of Cream China Marine.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of Shirtings, Jacconets, nensooks etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, BAKERY MACHINERY, PLANT, FURNITURE, ETC., INCLUDING THE GOODWILL AND THE BENEFIT OF THE LIQUOR AND OTHER LICENSES OF MESSRS. PEARSE & CO., OF APOLLO STREET, FORT, AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. Receiver (in Suit No. 1143 of 1925, Burjorjee H. Bamboat vs. Behramjee S. Umrigar and anr.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Court's order made on the 27th September, 1926 and 8th November, 1926 Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Thursday, the 27th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the Stock-in-trade, Bakery Machinery, Plant, Furniture, including the goodwill and the benefit of the liquor and other licenses of the said business of Messrs. Pearse and Co., Confectioners, Bakers Tea and Coffee Merchants and Restaurant Keepers of Apollo Street, Fort, as a going concern in one lot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishankar Ranga and Girdharilal, or Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAZI SAYED STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for Messrs. Husseinally Cassum Mahomed Mehta and Gulamhoosein Bandealy Somjee, Executors and Trustees of Kulsambai widow of Khan Mahomed Bhanji Meghji the Transferees and on account and at the risk of Azam Miya Kumoo Miya the mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale received to the mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of August 1919 and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Dayashanker Devashanker and Bai Jijibai alias Ratanbai wife of the said Dayashanker Deoshanker the Mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 19th day of June, 1923, and made between the said Mortgagees of the first part, the said mortgagor of the second part and the said Transferees of the third part, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will this day MONDAY, the 10th inst., sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon with the appurtenances lying on the Western side of Kazi Sayed or Shamji Hassaji Street, admeasuring about 110 2|9 square yards and bounded on the north by the property of Shaikh Ismail Shaikh Hassam Penwar on the south by the property of Madhavji Dwarkadas on the East by the said Kazi Sayed or Shamji Hassaji Street and on the West by the public passage or gully for Halaikhores and which said premises are registered by the Collector under Old No. 691| 701 New No. 6400 Old Survey No. 486 and New Survey No. 2770 and Cadastral Survey No. 864 Mandvi and formerly assessed by the Municipality under B. Ward No. 50 and now under Ward Nos. 1383, 1384 and Street Nos. 204|206 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys for the Transferees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & COY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO
Textile Mills, Ginning and Pressing Factories, Provision Merchants and Shop-keepers to try. OUR GENUINE HAND SPEAR BRAND BAR SOAP—guaranteed free from any animal fat. Made from best blended oils. Equal to any best imported Bar Soap.

For prices and terms apply to:—
R. N. BAPASOLA,
Apollo Street, Fort. - - BOMBAY

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
SEENA OWEN
IN
"BACK PAY"
A Paramount Picture Presented by Famous Players—Lasky Corp.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE EASTERN AMUSEMENTS LTD. PRESENTS:
REGINALD SELLECK'S
"THE PEEP-SHOW"
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 5 p.m. After 7-30 at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-15, 8-45, and 10 p.m.
THE MOST EMOTIONAL AND TALENTED ACTRESS
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"THE SONG OF LOVE"
A First National Attraction.
A Drama of dreamy Araby.

EDWARD THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
THE ELEVENTH HOUR
The Thrills of a Thousand Pictures packed into one, featuring:
CHARLES JONES AND SHIRLEY MASON
A picture full of Thrills-Date-Devil Stunts, Adventures, Romance and Action!

GAIETY THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A "CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
William Fox Production of Mark Twain's Greatest Comedy.
GIGGLES—LAUGHS—ROARS.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
SYD CHAPLIN
In First National Production of never-ending Mirth!...
HER TEMPORARY HUSBAND
The Biggest Comedy Hit of the Year.

AMUSEMENTS

GIGANTIC!
RICHARD A. ROWLAND
Presents

10 REELS
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Only Two Performances Daily
TIME: 6-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
Royal Opera House

TO-NIGHT 9-30. TO-NIGHT 9-30.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION direct from Keith Theatre, New York, AMERICA. From Sat. the 8th Jan. 1927.
KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' GRAND CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS
Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
IN THEIR
MID AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT.
Visit the Supreme show and get the greatest return of your money.
SPECIAL MATINEES from THURSDAY 13th January, 1927.

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY
A HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE
TRY IT
WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50 YEARS AND STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS
JOHN CRABBIE & CO. LTD.,
DISTILLERS,
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, Stock & Shares Brokers, have received to day the following quotations from Colombo:

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at par, per Acre	Rub. in bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividends per cent. 1925	1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	27	10	683	870		33	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17	10	730	315		40	7 12
Ceylon Planters	51	10	310	714	93+	85	10
Ceylon Rubber	65	10	314	1400		110	50
Clunes Estates	40	10	455	1048		85	
Cochin Rubber	52/8	15	370	1094		95	10
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	
Estates Co. of Uva	35/8	10	505	325	2512	30	24
Fairlawn Estate	32	15	1094		685	20	8
Frocester Estates	93	10	281	997		120	75
Hatbawe Rubber	18	10	920	861		35	
Honiton Rubber	11/8	10	1344	597		18	
Horawela Rubber	85	10	390	768		140	55
Indo-Malay Estates	50	10	612	735		55	20
Jambulande T. & Rub	20/8	10	730	526		22 12	10
Jebong Rubber	26/8	10	738	1626		40	20
Kalutara Company	58	10	412	1212		90	55
Kalutara Rubber	30	10	825	547		135x	40
Kelani Valley Rubber	39	10	494	333		75	25
Langat River	42/8	10	441	1112	925+	52	45
Lanka Rubber	110	10	220	531		135	95
Lansdowne Rubber	240	50	570	817		60	40
Maha Uva Estates	59	10	405		822	35	30
Matale Valley Rubber	32	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	30	15	725	418	543	25	10
Mirishena Rubber	65	10	388	912		80	70
Narandoga Rubber	42	10	479	365		70	
Neuchatel Estates	53/8	15	720	2423	695	45	20
North-Western Rub.	28	10	413	778	414	30	15
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	30	10	690	822	411	35	
Rubber Growers	48	10	426	634		95	60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	215	50	383	3207	579	75	
Talgaswela Tea	54	10	232	969	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	18	10	1230		501	17	7
Udabage Tea	97/8	20	439	1330	150	80	40
Udapolla Rubber	32	16	1116	730		20sx	60
Ullswater Rubber	19	10	445	375		25	10
Vogan Tea	58	10	395	1185	956	75	50

Interims *Interims 1925 + Coconnuts X On Old Shares.

REMARKS:— Market steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 11.1/4.

WEEKL BULLION LETTER.

December 22.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £150,821,815, on the 15th. inst. as compared with £151,847,955 on the previous Wednesday.

Gold to the value of £260,000 became available in the open market yesterday. About £60,000 was secured for India and the Trade, the balance being absorbed by Germany.

The Bank of England have announced the following movements of gold since our last issue:—

		Received	Withdrawn
December	16th.	nil	nil
,,	17th.	nil	£ 5,000
,,	18th.	nil	nil
,,	20th.	£500,000	£ 79,000
,,	21st.	nil	£353,000
,,	22nd.	nil	£221,000

The bulk of the withdrawals was in the form of bar gold destined for Germany. The £5,000 sovereigns withdrawn were for Spain. During the week under review £158,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, reducing the net influx since the 1st. January 1926 to £7,091,000 and increasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £4,504,000.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ended the 15th. inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

Belgian Congo	£ 15,700
British South Africa	464,280
British West Indies	8,000
Other Countries	5,353
	£493,333

EXPORTS.

Germany	£187,800
France	43,800
Austria	32,500
U. S. A.	233,800
Egypt	27,200
British India	36,700
Straits settlements	63,600
Other countries	7,051
	£632,451

Indian trade figures for the month of November last have been cabled as under:—

	(in lacs of rupees)
Imports of merchandise on private account	18,30
Exports, including re-exports, of merchandise on private a/c	21,81
Net imports of gold	96
Net imports of silver	2,38
Net imports of currency notes	1
Total visible balance of trade (in favour of India)	22
Net Balance on Remittance of funds (against India)	9

SILVER.

The silver market has been rather quiet during the week. China bears have done some covering and a certain amount of enquiry has arisen for shipment to India, Calcutta as well as Bombay. Speculation is rather active in Calcutta and purchases in connection with it have to-day rallied the market, which otherwise was inclined to be languid. Whether speculation has power to reanimate the depressed condition into which the market has recently fallen remains to be seen, for no fresh favourable factors, based on actual demand, have as yet been made manifest. America has been a seller on most days.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ended the 15th. inst. were:—

IMPORTS

U. S. A.	£142,459
Other countries	8,941
	£151,403

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 27,720
Austria	19,220
Egypt	10,519
British India	562,889
Other countries	11,139
	£631,478

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees)	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.	Dec. 15.
Notes in Circulation	18915	18790	18626
Silver coin and bullion in India	10556	10498	10460
Silver coin and bullion out of India			
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232	2232	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India			
Securities (Indian Government)	5127	5110	5077
Securities (British Government)	1000	950	857

No silver coinage was reported during the week ended the 15th. inst.

The stock in Shanghai on the 18th. inst. consisted of about 68,600,000 ounces in sycee, 70,700,000 dollars, and 1,900 silver bars, as compared with 71,300,000 ounces in sycee, 69,100,000 dollars, and 2,180 silver bars on the 11th. inst.

Quotations during the week:—

BAR SILVER PER OZ. STD.

December	16th.	24 13/16d.	Cash.
,,	17th.	24. 3/4 d.	,,
,,	18th.	24.11/16d.	,,
,,	20th.	24. 5/8 d.	,,
,,	21st.	24. 9/16d.	,,
,,	22nd.	24. 3/4 d.	,,
Average		24.697 d.	,,

BAR GOLD PER OZ. FINE.

24. 7/8 d.	2 mos	....	84s/11.1/2d.
24. 3/4 d.	,, ,,	....	84s/11.1/2d.
24. 3/4 d.	,, ,,	....	84s/11.1/2d.
24.11/16d.	,, ,,	....	84s/11.1/2d.
24. 9/16d.	,, ,,	....	84s/11.1/2d.
24. 3/4 d.	,, ,,	....	84s/11.1/2d.
24	d. ,, ,,	....	84s/11.1/2d.
24.729d.	,, ,,	....	84s/11.5d.

The silver quotations today for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1/8 and 1/16d above those fixed a week ago.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LD.,

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

7 Jan. 1927.

Description.	Spot prices. 6-1-27	30-12-26.
Bengals F.G.	224	226
S/Punjab F.G.	220	222
Rajputana F.G.	224	226
Oomra Fine	240	243
C. P. No. 1, Fine	255	258
C.P. No. 2 Fine.	248	251
Khandesh F.G.	225	228
	Futures.	
Hedge Contracts.	6-1-27	30-12-26
Bengals Dec/Jan.	213	215
do March	210	212
Broach April/May	251	254
do July/Aug.	257	260
Oomra F. Dec/Jany.	239	241
do March	237	240
do May	240	243

Receipts for the week ending 6th. Jan. 1927.

	1927 Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	12546	20312
Oomras	112563	106774
Dholleras	5157	13927
Broach	...	375
Southerns	2839	877
Persians	...	168
Americans	11142	..
Egyptians	...	..
E. Africans	117	330
Other sorts	...	..
Total.	144364	142763

Exports for the week ending 6th. Jan. 1927.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	...
Continent	5924
China	7705
Japan	34998
Coast Ports.	673
Total.	47300
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR	
Europe	3946
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	27568
Total.	31514

Receipts from	1st. Sept. to 6th. Jan. 1926/27	1925/26	1924/25	1923/24	1922/23
	682372	977541	745740	938256	918515

Exports from	1st. Sep. to 6th. Jan. 1926 27	1925/26	1924/25
United Kingdom	592	10985	9601
Continent	81855	144765	98394
China	45208	55136	18670
Japan	192105	297323	355442
Coast Ports	4702	8666	6675
U. S. A.	1	450	710
Total.	325063	517325	489193

	192324	192223
United Kingdom	59434	
Continent	315614	255642
China	23867	21792
Japan	293304	405217
Coast Ports	12190	11592
U. S. A.		
Total.	704409	694243

	Bales.
Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1926 to 6th Jany. 1927	38,678
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 6th Jany. 1927	256,284
Estimated Stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 6th Jany. 1927	378,117

Note.—The figures of shipments are prepared carefully from the returns available but are subject to correction on publication of ships manifests.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Alizarine 20 per cent Ord	70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger	70 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P.	68 0 0
Alizarine 20 per cent big Pac.	60 0 0
Napthol A. S.	6 0 0
Napthol A. S. B. S.	7 0 0
Scarlet	2 8 0
Indenthrine Blue	3 4 0
Indenthrine Violet	5 12 0
Magenta Crystals	6 8 0
Malachite Green	3 0 0
Indigo	1 15 0
Nigrosene Crystals	1 9 0
Hemetine Crystals	0 10 0
Victoria Blue	3 2 0
Chrysophinine	2 8 0
Methyl Violet	3 0 0
Sulphur Black	0 10 0
Rodomine B. X.	8 0 0

Business is reported to be fairly good. Prices are almost unchanged. Napthols, Congo Red and Indigo were in better demand. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

A private boat bound for Noakhali with Durgaprassanna Chakravarty, a local pleader, Basantakumar Bose, a muktear and seven others as passengers and carrying 175 maunds of paddy, while crossing the Megna from Hatiya island on the 5th instant, encountered a strong bore near Langaliya Char, the scene of former disasters and capsized. Four passengers who clung to the car were carried away by the current while the remaining five clung to the sinking boat. After about an hour all were rescued by a passing boat belonging to fish-

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE,

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, Jan. 8.

JUTE.

Albion	530	Howrah	45		
Alliance	575	India	..	..	
Alexandra	360	Kamarhatty	683		
Anglo-India	407	Kankanarrah	555		
Auckland	280	Kelvin	890		
Barnagore	215	Khardah	500		
Bally	240	Kinnison	1000		
Birla	11/4	Lansdowne	308		
Belvedere	626	Lawrence	632		
Budge-Budge	525	Lothian	483		
Caledonian	620	Naihatti	500		
Chapdani	194	National	32/18		
Clive	39/6	New Central	640		
Craig	5/12	Northbrook	56/8		
Cheviot	306	Nudea	48		
Dalhousie	432	Orient	265		
Delta	612	Presidency	8/14		
Empire	56	Reliance	75		
Fort Gloster	940	Soorah	33		
Fort William	365	Standard	473		
Gondalpara	1050	Union	630		
Gourpore	750	Waverly			
Hukumchand	13/15	HESSIAN	14/170		
Hooghly	86	JUTE	64/15		

COTTON.

Agra United	/12	Dunbar	19[
Bowaria	370	Keshavram Cotton	4/5
Bengal Nagpur	24/12	New Ring	.. ..

COAL.

Burrakur		Kurdi	.. ..
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria	.. ..
Gusick & Musalia	..	New Kendah Raneegunge	.. ..
Katras Jherriah	..	Samla Kendra	

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	7	I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.			
B.I. „ D		Marshalls	4/5
Burma Corp	10/6	Madon Theatres	
C.P. Cement	..	Scindia Steam	..
Howra Oil	..	Titagar Paper	..
Hume Pipe	..	Thorney Croft	..
I.I. Still	10/4	Imperial Bank	1580
		.. Conty.	394

Remarks:—
Jute shares quiet. Government Securities were easier. 3½ per cent Govt. Paper 77/13; 5 per cent Bonds 1945-55 107/9; 4 per cent New Loan 1960-70 88/15.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Bombay, Jan. 9

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	„	0 10 6
Century	„	0 10 3
Jacob	„	0 10 3
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 10 0
Elphinstone	„	0 10 0
Apollo	„	0 10 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 13 6
Century 6404-8705	„	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 13 9
Fazal (Mahat)	„	0 14 0
Phoenix	„	0 13 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 13 6
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 13 9
Kalamandan	„	0 13 9
Dand Sahib	„	0 12 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 0
David Mill	„	0 14 3
Apollo	„	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 12 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 12 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 12 9
Sakuntala	„	0 12 9
Sundari Brand	„	0 12 6
Globe	„	0 12 3
Rachael	„	0 12 6
Peshi	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
LAWAD:—		
Spring	„	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Century	„	0 13 0
Maher	„	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 14 6
Century	„	0 14 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 13 0
Jacob	„	0 13 6
Mun Mill	„	0 14 0
1386 Tata	„	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabarey	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5806 Sholapur	„	10 8 0
2020 Jacob	„	5 8 0
58000 Kurla	„	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	„	7 5 0
Hindustan	„	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 6 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	„	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent	„	2 1 0
Apollo David	„	2 1 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 9
Great	„	1 0 0
Phoenix	„	1 1 0
Kohinoor	„	1 1 3
Tata	„	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	„	0 14 6
Mahal	„	

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 8.

March	12.98+.04
May	13.13+.04
July	13.32+.04
October	13.50+.02
December	13.64+.03
Middling Spot	13.15+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 8.

Holiday market closed.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, Jan. 8.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 34,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 12,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 19,000 bales.

SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.
To-day's closing.

January	6.80+.04
February	6.79+.04
March	6.86+.04
April	6.90+.04
May	6.97+.04
June	7.01+.04
July	7.07+.03
August	7.09+.03
September	7.10+.03
October	7.11+.02
November	7.13+.02
December	7.14+.02
January	7.14+.02
Middling Spot	7.00+.02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.
To-day's closing.

January	13.10—.01
February	12.92 unchd.
March	12.80 unchd
April	12.72—.01
May	12.66—.02
June	12.60—.02
July	12.52—.01
August	12.54—.01
September	12.59—.01
October	12.63—.01
November	12.51 unchd.
December	12.58 "
January	12.49 "
Sakellaridis, F G F., Spot	14.00 "

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan 8.

Scidia, Good	5.05
Scindia, Fully Good	5.25
Scindia, Fine	5.45
Bengal, Good	5.15
Bengal, Fully Good	5.35
Bengal, Fine	5.55
Oomra, Good	5.70
Oomra, Fully Good	5.95
Oomra, Fine	6.20
Broach, Good	5.65
Broach, Fully Good	5.95
Broach, Fine	6.25

Unchanged:—

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Jan Feb shipment quoted £7 10/0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Jan/Feb. shipment offered £19/7/6.
Rapeseed, Toria:—
Jan/Feb shipment offered £18/0/0.
Feb/Mar shipment offered £17/12/6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 8.

Barletta Russo, per 62 lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers per 64 lb. 51/6.
Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers per 63 1/3 lb. 51/6.
Market:— Prices are dearer.
Wheat Australian.—
Jan/Feb shipment buyers 53/6.
Market:—Steady.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
May/June shipment buyers 50.
July/Aug shipment buyers 47

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 8.

T T Berlin on London 20.44 2/8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.12 7/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.90.
T T Madrid on London 31.23.
T T Milan on London 1107.
T T Berne on London 25.14.
T T Paris on London 122.65.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 8.

Interest Day to day Loans 3 1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 days market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank bills 3 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank bills 6 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Fine trade bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine trade bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 8.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £16/15/0.
Apl/May shipment nominal £16/7/6.
Linseed La Plata C. I. F. ton:—
Jan/Feb shipment offered £15/12/6.

LINSEER OIL.

London, Jan. 8.

Linseed Oil, naged, London cwt:—
Feb/Apl delivery buyers 29/10 1/2.
May/Aug delivery buyers 29/9.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 8.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 867.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 957.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 942.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 1/2.
HANGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 133 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4 85-5/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.72.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs 34.56.
London—Rome Liras: 129.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.3".
Tone of Echange—Quiet-dull market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

3 months 4 1/4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/4 per cent
Money Call 4 per cent.
1 month 4 per cent.
2 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money market—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 8.

Silver.—Business small market quiet.

Spot	25 15/16
Forward	24 7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 8.

Bar Gold, Fine perp £4 4 11 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 8.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. C. & F Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 21/8 nominal.
July/Sept per cwt. 18/4 1/2 offered.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/6 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/7 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F Karachi:—
July/Sept per cwt. 18/7 3/4 offered.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 8.

Demand Bills 484.87

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 7.

Smoked sheet, standard, Ribbed, lb. spot. ..	1/8	Buyers
Smoked sheet, standard, Ribbed, lb. spot. ..	1/8-1/8	Sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. spot. ..	1/7-3/4	Buyers
Pale crepe, lb. spot. ..	1/7-7/8	Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 7.

Copper, English best selected,	£ 60-3/4
Copper Braziers, ...	£ 70
Yellow Metal	£ 66-1/2
Spelter, hard Indian Brands,	£ 28-1/2
Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge,	£ 16-1/8
Tin, English Ingots, ...	£298-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C	£ 19-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register). ..	£111-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 10-1/2
National Bank..	£ 48-3/4
Eastern Bank	£ 6
Funding Loan 4% ..	£ 86-3/8
Conversion Loan	£ 75-3/4
Indian Loan 5½%	£102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½%	£ 57-1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	71-5/8
Government Securities 3% ..	£ 60-1/8
Consols	£ 54-5/8
War Loan 5%	£100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92-3/8

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York Jan 7

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U.S Ports	245,000
Exports to Great Britain ..	84,000
Exports to France and Continent	152,000
Exports to Japan ..	48,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S Ports	2,943,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	1,529,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

	Bales.
Total Cotton Actual Exports	6,000
Tota Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	78,000
Total Cotton Imports.. ..	112,000
Total Cotton Stocks	1,375,000
Actual Week's Sales	41,300

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—Fresh buying--Expected bullish consumption and ginning.

LOCAL—Opened steady closed slightly easy.

Private Cables:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day.—

New York May highest 13·12 (2.27 p.m.), lowest 13.01 (10-33 a.m.).

Liverpool Better spot demand.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Nerden and Co. cable under date 7th instant as under:—

Operators are buying expecting bullish consumption and ginning reports.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Yesterday the New York futures market ruled very steady. In the morning prices were easier about 4 points, but later on hardened on better enquiry and absence of hedge selling. The range was 11 points and the closing prices show an advance of 4 to 8 points. There was some trade buying which was responsible for an improvement of 10 points in spot quotations which stand at 13-10.

The Liverpool market yesterday ruled steady after opening 5 points better. The spot quotations were raised by 9 points which shows that better spot demand continues. This shows that there must be some improvement in the Manchester market.

LOCAL MARKET.

In response to steady reports from New York market, our market to-day opened firm with more buyers. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 253/8 and gradually hardened to 254/8 on general buying. At this level there was little profit taking and the market closed as under at 4 p.m.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach A.|M.	253|8	254|8	253|8	254
Broach J.|A.	258	258|8	258	258
Oomra D.|J.	243 8	245	243|8	244|8
Oomra Mar.	240|4	240|8	240	240
Oomra May	243	243	242	242
Bengal D.|J.	217	218	217	218
Bengal Mar.	213	213|8	213	213|8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened weak at an advance of 2 points only. Our market opened for Broach April-May at Rs. 254-8. Some shippers and jobbers were selling and the prices eased off as under. The closing tone was barely steady.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach A.|M.	254-1|2	254-1|2	253|4	253|4
Broach J.|A.	258	258	257|8	257|8
Oomra D.|J.	245	245	244|8	244|8
Oomra Mar.	240	240	239|9	239|4
Oomra May	242	242	241|8	241|8
Bengal D.|J.	219	219	218|8	218|8
Bengal Mar.	215	215	214|8	214 8

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 8,

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	7,819	1,39,701	1,50,560
Central India	1,751	62,170	1,31,757
Barsi and Nagar	956	61,412	77,120
Hyderabad-Gaorani	322	17,901	25,298
Berar	821	1,64,547	1,61,736
Central Provinces	1,403	50,445	78,613
Total Oomras	13 072	4,96,176	6,25,084
Dholera	1,805	14,646	80,141
N.W. Provinces	389	38,595	1,13 033
Rajputana ..	320	10,957	36,994
Sind-Punjab ..	1,744	35,782	86 835
Broach		134	381
Coompta & Dharwar ..		15,157	12,512
Westerns-Northerns	917	8,623	6 937
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,586	6,441
Persian		2,849	2 879
American		52,841	143
Egyptian and African		19,834	28,415
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		44	352
Total	18,247	7,00,619	10,00,62

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 6th Jan. Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Europe	335	82,448	1,56 200
Japan & China ..	16,336	2,37,913	3,52,459
Coast Ports ..	60	4,702	8,666
Up-country by Rail. ..		38,678	4,136
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		31,514	66,496
Total ..	16,731	3,95,255	5,87,957

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 8.

Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan Mill Terms.

			New	
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	233/35	+9
,,	Fine	,,	223/25	
,,	F.G.	,,	231/33	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	221/23	
,,	F.G.	,,	260/62	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	260/62	
Nagpur	,,	,,	260/62	+20
Yeotmal	,,	,,	245/47	
Arvi	,,	,,	253/55	+ 9
Amraoti	,,	,,	245/47	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	242/45	+4
Mulkapur	,,	,,	235/37	
Khandesh	,,	,,	230/32	-9
Muthia	,,	,,	228/30	-14
,,	F.G.	,,	....	-19 20
			old.	Feb.Mar.
Broach	Fine	,,	240/42	+13+9
Coompta		M. G.	260/65	
Westerns	Good.	,,	215	
Cambodia	Fine	,,	270/80	
Kalagin	,,	,,	200	

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 7.

Fari Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality,) spot. 15-1/2

READY COTTON SALES.

200	Tata Mill	Berar	248
200	Tata Mill	Khandesh	235/237
200	A. Demodar	Wardha	264
100	Jamshed Mill	Muhava	235
200	Vardhman Bros.	Satona	242
300	Mithabhai Nathoo	Khandesh	235/239
200	G. G. Kesha	Pachora	236
200	Jetha Devjee	Nagar	240
200	Jetha Devjee	Jaora	245
200	Gokaldas Dossa	Pachora	237
100	Currimbhai	Tapona	255
100	Currimbhai	Ujjain	264
200	H. Rambhagat	Botad	237
200	H. Nenshi	Barwaha	245
300	K. Vishram	Khandesh	233/241

Room:—Close.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

London market yesterday closed quiet with a decline of 1|16d. China reports were also easier. Our market opened quiet and with doubtful China reports, the course of the market is uncertain.

Spot Silver, Rs. 56-15.
Posh delivery, Rs. 56-10.
Mah delivery, Rs. 56-10.
Tone of Silver.—Market closed weak with prospects of prices setting.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The Gold market continues quiet but steady with no new feature.

Bar Gold Spot, Rs. 21-7.
Posh delivery, Rs. 21-7.
Mah delivery, Rs. 21-7-6.
National Bank, Rs. 21-11-6.
Chartered Bank, Rs. 21-10-6.
Central Bank, Rs. 21-9-6.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

The Linseed and Wheat market to-day ruled quiet and featureless. The volume of the business is limited. The closing prices are as under:—

Linseed May, Rs. 10-2-9.
Wheat January, Rs. 7-8-9.
Wheat May, Rs. 7-6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Receipts of various produce into Bombay upto noon the 7th instant.

Wheat, 11.170 cwts.
Linseed, 2,225 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds, 60 cwts.
Gingellyseeds, 1,458 cwts.
Groundnuts, 14,835 cwts.
Castorseed, 379 cwts.
Rice, 18,330 cwts.
Myrabollams, 8,978 cwts
Cottonseed, 9,276 cwts.
Gram, 1,981 cwts.
Joowar, 462 cwts.
Bajree, 3,907 cwts.
Coal, 1,022 tons.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 21/3 nominal.
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/3 offered.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 18/6. offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Bombay:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/5-1/2 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Sept. per cwt. 18/6-1/4 offered.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 7.

Demand Bills ..

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steady. The market opened easy and declined further on long liquidation in a narrow market. Towards the close there was fair amount of short covering and the market finally closed irregular.

Tata Iron shares ruled quiet with absence of any demand, ordinary closed at 67-8 and deffereds at 210.

There was no demand in Tram shares and closed easy at 141-4.

Bank shares declined on selling out of holding. Imperial Bank closed at 1,555 and partly paid at 385, Centrals closed at 31-14.

Cement shares showed little activity and Katni ordinary closed at 132-8 while Bundi closed at 21-8.

Railway shares are stagnant with no enquiry.

Steamship shares continue featureless. Bombay Steam Ordinary closed at 200 and Scindia at 14-11.

Electric shares ruled easy Tata power closed at 635 while Andhra Ordinary closed at 832-8.

Insurance shares are neglected and quotations given below are more or less nominal.

The following are to-day's closing quotations:—

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	78	
Baroda	50	4	86	8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	31	14
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1555	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	385	
Union	5	0 4 0	4	5
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	21	8
Central India Mining ..	10	1-2Y	31	8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	136	4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	132	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	360	
Punjab Cement O ..	10	..	7	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	52	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	148	
Central Province ..	700	70 p.c.	110	XD
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	95	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	80	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	8
Pachora Jammsi ..	100	5 p.c.	96	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O. ..	250	..	200	
Bombay Steam Navication P. ..	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		14	11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	
Andhra Valley.O. ..	1,000	..	832	8
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	950	XD
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	67	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1078	12
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	1000	XD
Tata power O. ..	1,000	..	635	
Tata power P. ..	1,000	..	815	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			465	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1,000	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	221	1-4
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	950	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	660	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	265	
Madras United ..	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	67	8
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	92	8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	50	4	113	12
New City of Bombay	100	10	130	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	305	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	.60	
Pearl	250	12	493	12
Phoenix	100	10	397	8
Premier	100	..	13	12
Sasoon Cotton ..	100	..	17	
Sassoon Silk ..	500	..	575	
Sholapur	1,000	8075 450	7900	
Simplex	260	..	145	
Sir Shapnurji Broacha	100	..	30	
Stadard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	507	8
Swan	100	..	157	8
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	121	4
Vishnu CottonO. ..	500	90	2450	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd ..	76	..	15	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125	7-8	600	
B. Burm T. Corporation New ..	60	3	182	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	2
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.8	0-4-0	7	5
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	190	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	370	
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50	642	1-2
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	125	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100	..	82	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	210	
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	67	8
Thacker	50	..	105	
Telephone	50	nil	41	
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1.4 p.c.	4	
Jupiter	15	..	5	
New India	25	ly	22	12
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1125	
Vulcan	10	0-4-0	4	13
MILLS				0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, 8.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-56 Rs. 95/3.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/10.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 114.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Market closed quiet. Forward rate for 3½ per cent Rs. 77/12 1945/55 Rs. 107/12.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Ready prices have dropped by about 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled easier by evidencing a drop of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. allround in all positions.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 18/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13/10 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment December sh. 20/5 per cwt. F. B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. sh. 18/5 per
Shipment November sh. 19/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
JAMNAGAR C.I.F.:—
December sh. 20/6 per cwt F.B.H.
January sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Jan-Feb-March sh. 21/ per cwt F.B.H.
B. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 18/10 per cwt.
Shipment November sh. 19/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
December sh. 20 per cwt F.B.H.
Jan/Feb/March sh. 20/8 per cwt F.B.H.
BELGIAN BEET SUGAR:—
Ship. Nov-Dec. sh. 19/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
GERMAN CRYSTAL SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov/Dec. sh. 19/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady but weak

Alliance	100	....	30	
Apollo	50	....	9	
Assur Virjee ..	6	..	2	8
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	911	4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	260	
Bradbury P. ..	250	7 p.c.	172	8
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	390	
Central India O. ..	100	16	511	4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	465	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land ..	100	..	142	8
Coorla	100	..	142	8
Crescent	100	4	171	4
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	650	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	1	7	6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	215	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	145	
Elphinstons O. ..	100	..	29	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	217	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	862	8
Finlay	100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600	
Globe	100	..	45	
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Indooostan ..	1,000	125	1075	
Indian Blaching,	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000	
Indore-malwa United	100	18-12	341	4
Jamshed O. ..	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	97	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	14
Kohinoor	500	..	1050	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5900	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	133	12

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad	402 8
Bombay Cotton	305
Bombay Dyeing ..	905 911 4 903 12 911 4
Century ..	392 8 392 8 390 395
Central India ..	511 4 513 12 510 510
Colaba Land	142 8
Crescent	170
Edward Sassoon	145
Fazulbhoy ..	858 12 862 8 858 12 862 8
Finlay	132 8
Globe	45
Gokak	117 8
Indian Bleaching	165
Indore Malwa	341 4
Kohinoor	1150
Madhowjee	135
Mathuradas	67 8
Meyer Sassoon	92 8
Mysore	113 12
New Great	302 8 305 302 8 305
Pearl	491 4 495 491 4 493 12
Pabany	211 4
Phoenix	397 8
Simplex	145
Swadeshi	507 8
Swan Mills	157 8
Tata Mills	121 4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	265
Bombay Steam	200
Bundi Cdmeny	21 4
Central India Mining	31
Indian Cement	133 12
Katni Cement ord.	131 4
Shivarajpur	52 12
Tram Co. Ltd. ..	141 4
Tata Hydro	1075 1080 1072 8 1073 12
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	67 4 68 8 66 4 67 8
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	203 12 210 202 8 210
Govt. Paper 3/8 per cent ..	77 12 6

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 8.

S S Khosron, Beattie, Calcutta.
S S Karapara, Miller, Durban.
S S Varela, Hallo, Busreh.
S S Vita, Danne, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

January 9.

S S Comeric, Dickson, Calcutta.
S S Silvis Pellico, Grodrossich, Trieste via Karachi.
S S Fealkenfels, Mety, Hamburg.
S S Crostafels, Kloppingburg, Okha, Karachi and Marmagoa.
S S Tacoma Maru, Kojima, Kobe.
S S Akbar, Wheeler, Mauritius via Karachi.
S S Zayani, Mirzless, Calcutta.
S S Masula, Lawson, Colombo (for order)
S S Rohna, Hocking, Karachi.

LOADING.

January 8.

Steamer Hathkhola for London.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.
Steamer Liger for Busreh.

S S Khosron:—The T M Co.'s steamer Khosron, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Comeric:—The E. Bunker's steamer Comeric, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Silvis Pellico:—The Lloyd T. Co.'s steamer Silvis Pellico, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Falkenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Falkenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay Harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Crostafels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Crostafels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Okha, Marmagoa and Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Tacoma Maru:—The O S Kaisha's steamer Tacoma Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Akbar:—The T M Co.'s steamer Aktar, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Zayani:—The P G S N Co.'s steamer Zayani, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Alleppy and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Masula:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Masula, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Colombo (for order) with ballast.

S S Rohna:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Rohna, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

January 8.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—1 bale lamb skins, 7 bales fox skins, 1 bale embroidered piecegoods, 2 cases cotton prints, and 40 cases bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 2 bales cotton namdas and curtains C Gianchand, 4 cases cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—125 bales cotton waste K Visram and Co., 25 bales cotton waste M Mafatlal and Co., 8 cwt cuttle fish Patel and Co., 40 bales raw wool F F Cambell and Co., Ltd., 10 bales raw wool The Bombay Co Ltd., 6 bales raw wool R Samrathmal, 1000 cwt groundnut oil cake Haridas Sons & Co., 450 cwt sediments N V Velmahomed, 200 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 1001 cwt myrabollams K Megjee.

For Marseilles:—3 cases lizard skins and 211 cases goat skins Compagnie Francaise Exp. & Import.

For Glasgow:—60 tons bauxiteore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Barcelona:—109 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Piraeus:—68 bales cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills Ltd.

S S Silvio Pellico for Trieste:—55 bales raw cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—1 case leather tanned Havers Trading Co Ltd.

S S Copodimonte for Genoa:—300 tons old iron plates H K M Jaitha and Sons, 2000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros., 6000 cwt ground nuts L Dreyfus and Co., 2000 cwt linseed Rallis Bros., 50 tons iron scraps K M Nathoo.

SS Hashkrola for Hamburg:—1000 cwt myrabollams M Ghazanfar and Co, ,7500 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros.

S S Tacoma Maru for Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 06 bales raw cotton H Rambhagat and Co., 700 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 26 bales raw

For Nagasaki:—100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—14 cases sandal wood oil M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama—21 cases sandalwood oil M B Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

January 8.

S S Strumfels from Hamburg. Agents:—L. Edward Ltd.

For Hamburg:—83 cases hasks and staples, 48 cases glassware, 10 cases toys, 4 cases umbrella fittings and ribs, 315 cases beer and provisions, 80 cases tools, 28 cases artificial perfumes, 605 cases spirits, 17 cases cotton, woollen and art silk yarns, 39 cases cotton, wool and art silk goods, 402 cases and 8 cts. hollow glass, 92 cases and 11 cks. ironware, 23 cases varnish, 13 cases photographic materials, 18 cases pocket lamps and batteries, 11 cases cotton embroidery, 18 cases earthenware, 19 cases cutlery, 210 cases camphor powder, 10 cases camphor tablets, 40 cases buttons, 30 cases cycle accessories, 39 cases wire netting, 240 cases slates, 15 cases Chinaware, 10 cases soup plates, 10 cases mouth organs, 76 cases lamp, lanterns and parts, 36 cases metal leaf, 68 cases dyes dry, 41 cases, 56 cks. and 10 barrels colour, 150 cks. hyposulphite of soda, 800 bags and 50 D/bags soda ash, 250 bags caustic soda, 12 cases and 37 cts. glass bottles, 20 drums bisulphate of sodium, 3000 D/bags and 6250 bags sugar, 111 bdles and pieces Y. metal poles, 25 cks. bicarbonate of potash, 39 cks. magnesite, 27 bales carriage tyring, 854 bdles and pieces iron tubes, 278 bales, 62 rcels and 12 cases paper, 465 bales extract clovestems, 30 kegs antimony salt, 29 cases padlocks, 110 barrels and 500 drums white oil, 250 barrels mercury oil, 461 bdles and 75 cases H. lamp, lanterns and parts, 142 pernijohns, for maldehyde, 50 cks. safety fuses, 52 drums chloride of magnesium, 50 bdles Y. metal circles, 200 bdles Y. metal squares, 150 bdles Y. metal sheets, 100 pieces W I pulleys, 10 cases trimmings, 12 cases clocks, 12 cases screws, 20 cases boric acid, 43 cases motor car and cycle tubes, covers, etc., 100 D/bags glauber salt.

From Bremen:—5600 bdles and pieces steel bars, 100 bdles steel circles, 23 pieces steel channels, 400 bdles spring steel, 200 kegs steel, 195 bags rivets, 240 bags broken tiles, 100 cases school slates, 314 cases beer, 15 cases ironware, 8 cases umbrella structures, 106 bales newspapers, 10 cases zinc dust, 13 kegs brystes, 25 cylinders carbonic acid, 10 cases rubber insulated cable, 149 cts. and 165 mats bottles.

From Antwerp:—8257 bdles and rails steel rods, 15 cases steel rods, 18155 bdles and pieces steel bars, 1673 bdles and pieces steel angels, 148 bdles and pieces steel plates, 65 pieces steel joists, 500 bdles steel sheets, 80 pieces steel channels 21 ths. paint, 34 carboysoreus phosphoric acid, 10 case schoeclute, 233 cases chemicals, 25 cases washing blue, 12 cases bottons, 14 rolls lead sheets, 10 cts. zinc sheets, 112 cases nails, 108 cases iron screws, 664 cases window glass, 674 bdles gal. corr. sheets, 50 bdles copper sheets, 101 cts. earthenware tiles, 65 coils iron wire, 256 D/bags nitrate of soda, 23 cts. minum of lead, 15 bales and 10 cases paper and envelopes, 60 drums sulphide of sodium, 263 pieces steel tees, 819 bdles steel hoops, 40 kegs hydrosulphide, 24 cases fittings, 360 cases beer, 52 cases brandy 51 cases whisky, 2850 bags sugar, 80 pieces tube fitting, 10 cases springs, 15 kegs colour, 56 cts. and 12 cases ceranic tiles, 3586 cases vegetable products, 2481 cases vegetable oil, 33 cases cotton goods, 1455 cks. China clay, 135 cases rivets, 37 cases and 50cks. incadecent lamps, 200 cks. imitation lead, 955 cases, 67 drums, 70 barrels, 391 kegs, 18 cks. dyes dry, 600 cks. and 5 barrels dyes paste, 21 cases wines, 10 bales straw boards, 95 coils copper wire, 14 cases toilet requisites 75 cts. shoe cream, 140 rolls barbed wire, 27 cases mechines, 20 cases zinc dust, 200 bags and 50 D/bags farina, 50 bags dextrine, 633 bags dogspipes, 322 bags bolts and nuts, 150 cases chicory, 53 pkgs. and 9 pakages material for umbrella frame, 500 pieces buffer parts, 87 bales newspaper.

The Acharya of the Tamil Gurukula, Sheramadevi writes that the new educational, year commences from the 10th of This i.e. 23rd of January 1927, when the new classes open and the new lessons begin. Every student has to pay Rs. 13/ in advanece for every month, which will cover meals, fees and residence. In the case of poor students some reduction may be given according to ability and circumstances.

Under Rugby Union Rules Northampton beat Moseley by 45 points to 15.

Mr. K. C. Neogi, M. L. A., has given notice of two bills, one to amend the Merchandise Marks Act and the other to amend the Indian Steam Vessels Act. The former aims at safeguarding indigenous infact industries from unfair competition of foreigners who pass off foreign goods as of indigenous make at a low cost. The latter aims at fixing the limit of maximum and minimum fares for passengers travelling by inland steamers and also at forming advisory committees as in the railways.

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"FOR INDIA'S GLORY."

DUTY OF INDIAN YOUTH

SIR J. C. BOSE'S ADVICE

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

Addressing the students of Dayal Singh College, Sir Jagadish Chander Bose said that he was out for man-making, followed the pursuit of science because he felt that India required accurate thinking and also because he felt that it would help him to become a man. He advised the students to be Indians first, and Indians last. In olden days, there was free inter-communication between the different provinces of India, between east and west and north south. Two thousand years ago, a young man went from the border of Bengal to study medicine in Taxila. The name of Asoka was well-known in Budhist literature. Sir Jagdish exhorted students to exert themselves for the glory and honour of India.

Raja Narendranath, in proposing a vote of thanks, said that the Dyal Singh College was indebted to the Province to which Sir Jagadish belonged, to a very great extent. The founder, Sardar Dyal Singh, was an admirer of Raja Mohan Roy and desired that, in the College, the principles of Brahmoism should be taught. He also said that, in the College, students belonged to different communities, yet there was no communal friction.

ANGLICAN CHURCH FOR NEW DELHI.

APPEAL OF "THE TIMES" FOR HELPING FUNDS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

"The Times" in an editorial article regarding an appeal published, in its columns, for funds to erect an Anglican Church in the New Imperial Delhi, over the names of distinguished signatories including Mr. Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, two ex-Viceroys and Lord Birkenhead says, that it will be a reproach to the Anglican community of the country, if the magnificent new city lacked an anglican church. The fact that the appeal has been made at the request of Lord Irwin with full approval of the Metropolitan in India and the Bishop of Lahore is a proof both of the urgency of the need and the merits of the case. The present very modest proposal might indeed be taxed with inadequacy. The total cost is estimated at £40,000. Over a quarter of the amount has already been raised in India. Generous donations have been given by their Majesties the King and Queen and other Royalties. Lord Irwin himself has collected £4,000 privately in this country. The Government of India has presented a site, but between 15 and 20 thousand sterling are still needed. It will be unfair to expect the anglican church and community in India to find the amount. There are many wealthy people in this country to whom the request for help ought to make a particularly cogent appeal. Here is their opportunity.—Reuter Special.

TELEPHONE BETWEEN AMERICA AND ENGLAND

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL BELL HEARD IN NEW YORK.

RUGBY, Jan. 8.—The conversation between Sir Evelyn Murray, Secretary of General Post Office in London and Mr. Walter Gifford President of American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York which inaugurated the Anglo-American wireless telephone service is stated officially to have been heard clearly on both sides and to have been on the whole farily satisfactory.—B. O. W.

EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS.

RUGBY, Jan. 8.—Greetings were exchanged by the new service between the Mayor of New York and the Lord Mayor of London. The Mayor of New York expressed his conviction that world commerce would be given an added impetus by this new channel of communication between the worlds two greatest commercial marts. The Lord Mayor of London said "The City of London in its long history has been associated with many great events but none more winderful than this in which through the medium of modern science two cities are brought within sound of each others voice. For many years past the need for closer communicatiins has been insisted upon as a means of developing the essential brotherhood of the English speaking races and now as if by magic we have been brought through the instrumentality of the telephone into the real touch that we all of us desire so much.—B. O. W.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The post office official said to-day that the public wireless telephone service between London and New York progressed most satisfactorily. Ten calls were made in the first one and quarter hours. It is expected that the service will continue until eleven in the evening. To-morrow calls will be taken between half past one and six o'clock. Atmospheric conditions are most trouble some about the sunset and engineers will not put the caller through unless they can guarantee a clear line.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATIONS

LADIES DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

NAME OF MISS ANASUYA-BEN SUGGESTED.

A deputation of ladies of various communities waited on His Excellency the Governor on Saturday to request His Excellency to consider the claims of women and to appoint at least one lady member of the Legislative Council. Lady Cawasji Jehangir J.P. was the leader of the Deputation, whilst Miss M. A. Tata acted as the spokesman. The following constituted the deputation. Lady Cawasji Jehangir J.P. (leader) Mrs. F. A. Vakil, Mrs. Shufi Tyabji J.P., Mrs. Jaishree Raiji B. A., Mrs. S. B. Lukmani, Mrs. Rukmani Chandarvarker, Mrs. H. A. Tata, Miss M. A. Tata, B.A.M.Sc, Bar-at-Law.

The last named read the address to His Excellency who replied in suitable terms.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

Your Excellency,—We have come here to request your Excellency that you will be good enough to consider the claims of women of this Presidency.

Women have exercised the Franchise since the right has been given to them and the right to become members having been granted lately it was not possible for any woman candidate to have successfully contested a seat at the Election, therefore, the only method by which a woman can become a member during next three years would be by nomination, as Your Excellency has the power of nominating members, we hope Your Excellency will deem it fit to appiont at least two ladies to the Council.

During the next three years important measures relating to women and children, education and health are likely to come up before the Council and we think there ought to be women to represent the woman's point of view. Moreover we feel that Bombay which has been upto now foremost in woman's questions should not lag behind the other parts of India and some of the native Indian States. In conclusion we thank Your Excellency for having graviously consented to received this deputation.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SYMPATHY.

His Excellency received the idea very favourably but explained to the deputationists some of the administrative difficulties with which he was faced in dealing with the question, and it appears the communal question doomed large during the discussions. The deputationists, however, assured his Excellency that at least the women of Bombay were free from communal differences and bickerings and were eagerly looking forward to putting only their best women on the Council, no matter to what community they belonged.

DEPUTATIONISTS' NOMINEES.

To help His Excellency to arrive at a decision the deputation suggested two names for nomination. We understand the names of Miss Ansuya Ben, the well-known labour leader of Ahmedabad, who took a very prominent part during the days of the Rowlatt Bill agitation and the Non-Co-operation movement, and Miss Bhicajee Engineer, M.A., LL.B., a member of the Seva Sadan and ex-member of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, were put forward for nomination. It was pointed out that the former's knowledge and experience of labour questions, and the latter's knowledge of law and educational problems and the disinterested character of both to serve all communities alike would be a valuable acquisition to the new Council.

The deputation withdrew on His Excellency giving them an assurance that the Government would give its earnest attention to their representation.

IMMIGRANTS TO U. S.

PROPOSED REDUCTION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

President Coolidge has sent, the Senate a report compiled by State and Commerce Departments showing a reduction of 11,126 in the number of immigdants to be admitted to the United States annually after July next. the quota of every European country will be fixed proportionately to foreign born population of the United States in 1890. There is much shifting of quotas. For example Irish Free State will be allowed 13,862 immigrants yearly instead of the present 28,567, Great Britain and Northern Ireland 73,039, instead of 34,007, Germany 23,428 instead of 51,277, France 3,037 instead of 6,954, Italy 3,845 instead of 6,091, Netherlands 2,421 instead of 1,648. Every country is allowed minimum quota of 100.—Reuter.

LONDON BELLS HEARD IN NEW YORK

RUGBY, Jan. 8.

The service was opened at quarter to two. Operators in New York actually heard first of all not the human voice but the bells of Saint Pauls Cathedral chiming the time. A special telephone had been fixed for the purpose in the South Tower of the Cathedral.—B. O. W.

BOXING IN BOMBAY

GUNBOAT JACK WINS.

JACK D'SOUZA BEATS MERCHANT.

There was an interesting boxing tournament held at the King Carnival on Friday night when a large crowd turned out to enjoy some good sport. The programme consisted of four ten rounders and a couple of four rounders, and of these the best fight was that between Jack D'Souza and F. Merchant. Both men were obviously in the pink of condition and they provided a fight full of good boxing in the best possible sporting style. There was no advantage to either man where weight was concerned, both turning the scales at 9 st. 9 lbs. but Jack had the longer reach which he used to advantage. Forcing the pace from the beginning he hustled his man and gave him no peace at all.

A GAME LAD.

That promising youngster Bal Taza found himself fitted against Gunner Raine to whom he had to concede ten pounds and a decided advantage in the matter of height and reach. Yet he gave a display which will be remembered as the pluckiest put up in Bombay.

THE BIG FIGHT.

The star fight of the evening was to have been that between Gunboat Jack and Gunner Melvin. The latter who weighed in at 12 st. 9 lbs. had an advantage of two and a half stones. Gunboat Jack, however, was too good for him and won comfortably on points after ten hard rounds. The crowd showed a marked partisan spirit and after a good deal of excitement in the opening rounds, the referee had to get into the ring. Jack boxed well, tapping the claret in the first round. Owing to the difference in weight there was a lot of clinching, but in most cases the warnings seemed to be unnecessary. The men would have done better without them. Jack was a comfortable winner at the end.

GUNNER RAINE AND MICKEY BENGERS.

The fight between Gunner Raine and Mickey Burgess began well and the first three rounds were full of hard hitting. But Burgess shirked after this and continually appealed for fouls which earned him disqualfication in the sixth round. H. Tide got the decision over. B. Townsend in a four rounder, and another between Manuel Fernandes and Willie D'Costa provided the humour of the evening, the former winning on points.

We missed Mr. G. U. Chard who is one of the keenest supporters of the game here, Mr. E. J. Turner taking his place with the watch. Owing to the absence of one of the judges Mr. Thornback took up the double role of judge and M. C. The other judge was Dr. Hansen, and Capt. C. M. Flanders supervised the fights.

It is understood that Gunboat Jack will fight a return contest against Milton Kubes on the 21st instant.

VICEROY'S GOLD MEDAL.

SUBJECT FOR ESSAY.

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The title of the essay for the Viceroy's Gold Medal for competition by undergraduates of Universities in British India, is:—

"The Importance of Cattle-breeding and and Dairying in Indian Agriculture with suggestions for the Development and Improvement of these branches of husbandry."—A. P.

A DANCING GIRL SENTENCED

HIRING MINOR GIRLS FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

After a protracted hearing, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Villayat Jan, a dancing-girl of Meerut, was charged under Section 373, I. P. C., with having hired or got possession of two minor Hindu girls for the purpose of using them for immoral purposes, and Ahmed Saheb and Chota Saheb for abetting the alleged crime.

The story for the prosecution was that the first accused, with the aid of the other accused persons, got possession of two minor girls from Doraswami Gramani, a poor old man and brought them up for immoral purposes.

His Worship found all the accused guilty and observed that the offence was a serious one which deserved deterrent punishment. Taking into consideration the fact that the first accused had been in remand for four months, the Magistrate sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for one year. The second accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 and the third accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment. His Worship ordered that the fine, if paid by the second accused, should be given to the girls, on completion of their eighteenth year.—A. P.

CALCUTTA BOMB FIND.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

According to the Police challan, Kaliprasad Chakravarti, who was arrested in connection with the discovery of bombs in the course of a search in the Sukea Street in North Calcutta, belongs to Unasia, a village in the district of Faridpur. He is also known as Bhattacharya Haran Tinu and Haridas De. Rabindramohan Kar Gupta. the other man arrested, comes from Putia in Rajshahi.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN'S SUCCESS.

REPLY TO 'LYING PROPAGANDA."

MISCHIEVOUS ATTEMPT OF ENGLISH PRESS.

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, General secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, in a statement issued to the Press, says that he has noticed that a mischievous attempt has been made by the English Press to belittle the success of the Swarajists and Congressmen in the last elections, and he is surprised that even the "Daily Herald" under the inspiration of Major Graham Pole, has fallen into the error of taking these depreciatory accounts as a matter of course. That the success of the Swarajists would have been overwhelming in all the Provinces, if the differences in the Congress ranks had been composed, as a matter which admits of no doubt, but that the consequences of these differences on the results of the elections, so far as the Congres programme is concerned, is diminution in the strength of the party, as compared to 1923 is apparently a false inference which has been retailed as a fact by the British Press for purposes of pro-bureaucratic propaganda.

POSITION OF CONGRESSMEN.

"I am," says Mr. Iyengar, "preparing a statement on the position of Congressmen in the provincial Legislatures as disclosed by the results of the elections of November last, as compared to the position which the Swarajists occupied in the Provinces in 1923 when they fought the elections on a permissive ticket of the Congress, and I shall publish the same as soon as possible. I have no doubt in my mind that, in the aggregate, the successes of Congressmen in the Provincial elections, in spite of Hindu Moslem and Swarajist-Responsivist differences seriously encouraged by our enemies, will show that the total results of the elections in 1926 have given decided accession to the strength of the Congress in the electorates, as compared to the position on 1923.

"I hold in my hand the figures showing the results of the Assembly elections, and they will show how mischievous has been the lying propaganda against the successes of Congressmen in 1926. Our critics have been extraordinarily generous in estimating the strength of the Swaraj Party in 1923 and 1924 variously at from 52 to 60, and these figures have been accepted without question. As a matter of fact, I find from the list of names of the Swarajists who were actually elected on the Swarajist ticket to the Assembly, that there were not more than 32 members so elected. When the Swaraj Party of the Assembly had its first meeting in Delhi, there were only 31 members who were, as Swarajist Congressmen to the Assembly, present at the meeting. They were, however, re-inforced, even at that meeting, by two Burmese members who, though they were no Swarajists, had come with a mandate to support the Swaraj Party in the Assembly. Similarly, they were re-inforced by two Sikh members who had a similar mandate. There were other accessions of strength in the course of the very 1st session, with the result that, by the close of the session in 1924, the Swaraj Party of the Assembly, as organised in Delhi, comprised of 41 members. There were further entries into the party from the Nationalist ranks, especially after the Independents of the Joint Nationalist Party broke away in 1925, from the joint programme as settled in 1924. The maximum strength of the party in the autumn session of 1925, was 54 and, in 1926, at the time of the walk-out, as a consequence of the Responsivist Secessions, their strength was 46.

NOT AN EASY SITUATION FOR GOVT.

"What is the position disclosed by the elections of 1926? We have now 43 members who have been elected on the Congress ticket as against 32 elected in 1923. The Accession of strength from the other parties is not likely to be less than eight, and may be expected to be even more, and this in spite of the fact, that the responsivist group which formerly belonged to the party does not now belong to it. The strength of the Swaraj Party, on this basis, it must be recollected, is distinct from the joint strength of any combined Nationalist Party which might emerge as a consequence of the deliberations that might take place in the same manner as in 1923. If this takes place, the combined Nationalist Party will be much larger than the old Nationalist Party that threw out the Finance bill in 1924.

"It will thus be seen that the position of the Government will be far from being as easy as their self-satisfied mouth-pieces in the Press have been saying."—A. P.

FLEMISH AND BELGIAN ART EXHIBITION.

RUGBY, Jan. 8.

At the Royal Academy to-day a private view was held of the exhibition of Flemish and Belgian art organised by the Anglo-Belgian Art Union. There are seven hundred and sixty-four exhibits and they include paintings, etchings, drawings and pieces of sculpture. They are not confined to one period, for in the fifteen rooms and galleries there are works by artists of the Flemish school of the year 1,400 by artists of all periods down to the post-war era. An official expressed the opinion that if the exhibits came into the market at least fifteen millions sterling would be realised. They have been assembled from Belgium, Holland, France and the United States as well as this country. King George has sent seven pictures from the Royal places, the King of the Belgians has lent Braekeleers Antwerp Cathedral and many English noblemen have contributed. The exhibition is declared to be a triumph.—B. O. W.

RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

SEVENTH WINTER MEETING.

GODFREY SADDLES HIS FIRST WINNER.

Race-goers had another disastrous experience at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, for favourites again failed to hold their own. Jalmood, Solomon's Song and Tradition certainly won at short prices, but there were not by any means the best backed in the field.

The prize of most moment went to Mr. Heath, his Stone Marten accounting for a smart lot, but all hopes of a double were dashed to the ground when Mansoor Beg, greatly expected, failed in The Harbour Plate.

The races for newly landed Arabs again provided one sensational result. Krushan II an unknown quantity, won the first of the three divisions returning a three figure dividend.

Yet another new time record was established, for in winning the first division of the Harbour Plate, Sanatogen did the mile-and-a-quarter course in 2 minutes, 19-3/5 seconds, the previous best being minutes 20.3/5 seconds.

Easton was well in the limelight with two riding successes, this feat being successfully emulated by Meekings. Townsend steered his first winner and Barnett, Behsman, Bowley and Clarke all added to their list of successes.

Things augured none too well for backers when they failed to spot the right one in the first division of the Bushire Plate. Hawad proved a poor sort of favourite, for he failed to realise anticipations. The winner turned up in Krushan II, ridden by Meekings, and though he is named after a worthy old champion he found few friends. Lucky Thought made a bold attempt to get on terms, but failed to catch the winner who was always going well for his rider. Auhni performed creditably and Long Silk and Apples should improve with further racing.

The second division of this plate saw the downfall of another warm favourite in Company. The pony gave a sorry display finishing nearer last than first. Not nearly as well backed as some in the field Wood Apple, a powerful bay, accounted for Za- ing on, and Vershan. Reality was unlucky runner, for he had none too good a passage. He finished close on the heels horses and may find compensation Nassrat gave an improved d's play and is one to keep an eye on.

At slightly longer odds than Maneck Beg, Jalmood won the third division under clever handling from Easton. Fairdoss also intervened to keep the favourite out of second place. Cumberally's pony is a game youngster, although a penalty for a recent win was enough to stop him. Elaj showed good speed and is bound to improve.

The favourite was destined to meet one better again in the Bathurst Plate. Rosewater, backed like a certainty was well beaten by Tradition who carried the Wadia livery. Godfrey's filly did not make a sprightly beginning and Townsend who has had little riding luck had to ride hard to get a placing. Shiva Kumari ran sour.

Solomon's Song won Division II of the Harbour Plate in fine style, but he was not better backed than Sultan Beg who put up a poor show. Bowley's waiting tactics did not pay. Kept far out of his ground, the chestnut could not make up the large gap which separated him from the leaders and all he could do was to finish sixth. Cossack looked a likely winner, until Solomon's Song challenged near home. Arabian Star, who had previously figured inconspicuously, ran with great determination this time and was a good third.

Godfrey saddled his first winner and Townsend had his first winning success when Gift O' The Glen romped home, three lengths to the good in the Craven Stakes. The first favourite Bridault dead-heated with Coed Canlas for the position of runner-up, but he might have finished closer up had Black been a little more persevering. The Sloat, heavily bandaged, made his first appearance since the Poona Season. His running was not impressive.

The tale of losing favourites was continued in the Epsom Plate. Brimstone, voted a good thing by the majority of punters, found one better in Stone Marten that game and consistent mare who has had a useful career in the country. Meekings left his challenging effort and it was too late, but his mount was travelling better than most of them at the end. Husky ran as well as expected, but Portsoy figured among the hopeless brigade.

The much fancied ones were again well out of it in the York Plate. Chrysolite, and Aldergrove and Tycho all failed. Victory belonged to Fun of the Fayre who, with the right handling from the saddle, atoned for a previous disappointment by winning fairly comfortably from Tycho and Purser. Frailty got the distance nicely and it is evident that she is fast finding her form. Dark Blue made a great show until well near home and the turn is sure to come soon.

With the downfall of Mansoor Beg in the Harbour Plate, Division I, punters found up a most disastrous day. The favourite was simply not good enough and Sanatogen, Hilaluzzaman and Tiger King all finished in front of him. Meekings rode a confident race on Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim's grey, who is in smashing form at present. Tiger King would have preferred a longer distance of ground, but he is one to bear in mind.

Details:—

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1926, direct from the country of foaling.

Mr. Rashid Saleh's KRUSHAN II, 8-13, S. J. Meekings 1
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's LUCKY THOUGHT, 8-8 Clarke 2
Mr. Syed Khalid's AUHNI, 9-2, Behsman 3
Mr. A. R. Taha's LONG SILK, 8-8, Barnett 4
All ran.

The Race:—An indifferent start. Tajmuluk was hopelessly left. Shamlan settled down with the lead in front of Apples, Auhni, Hawad, Krushan II, Rezwan and Lucky Thought. Approaching the half mile Apples led from Hawad Auhni and Krushan II. Entering the straight Krushan assumed command and won comfortably from Lucky Thought.

Won by 1/2 length, 1-1/2 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 22 4/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 793/8 for win and Rs. 105/8, Rs. 15, and Rs. 30 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 151/8 for win, and Rs. 37, Rs. 7/8 and Rs. 15 for places.

Favourite:—Hawad.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1926, direct from the country of foaling.

Mr. H. Kadum's WOOD APPLE, 8-13, Easton 1
Mr. Abullah Hoosein's ZAREEF, 8-8, Ahmed Ali 2
Mr. A. R. Taha's VERSHAN, 8-13, A. Behsman 3
Mr. Khadav A. Rehman's NASSRAT, 8-4, J. W. Brace 4
Not Run:—Kumait 8-9, Badia 8-9.

The Race:—Vesban led for a space. Then Union made the running from Afreet, Vershan, Wood Apple, Maneck Pasha, Nassrat and Raj Kumar. Reality raced in the rack. Nassrat was the first into the straight but at this stage Wood Apple drew out to scote easily. Zareef came with a tremendous rush on the rails to finish second.

Won by 2-1/2 lengths; 1 length; shorthead.

Time:—1 min. 22 4/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 116 for win, and Rs. 28, Rs. 239, and Rs. 58/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 50/8 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 174 and Rs. 29 for places.

Favourite:—Company.

Trainer:—Syed Fatah.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Div III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1926, direct from the country of foaling.

Mr. Abdulla Hoosein's JALMOOD, 9-9, Easton 1
Mr. Dawood Isak's FAIRDOSS, 9-3, Howell 2
Messrs. N. Ardeshir and H. M. Mahome'sd MANECK BEG, 9-2, C Hoyt ... 3
Mr. A. R. Taha's NAYIF PASHA, 8-8, McQuade 4
Not Run:—Opinion 8-13, Kumar 8-13, Yetim 8-13.

The Race:—A good start. Elaj showed the way Majta, Prince Jehan, Jalmood, Nassrin and Maneck Beg. This order was maintained till they entered the straight where Elaj tired. Jalmood shot out and won easily from the fast finishing Fairdoss with Maneck Beg a good third.

Won by 1-1/2 lengths; 1-1/2 lengths; 2 lengths.

Time 1 min. 22 4/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 37/8 for win and Rs. 16, Rs. 33, and Rs. 15 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 15 for win and Rs. 7/8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 8 for places.

Favourites:—Jalmood and Maneck Beg.

Trainer:—Syed Saleh.

THE BATHURST PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's TRADITION, 8-13, Bowley 1
Mr. Kelso's ROSEWATER, 8-0, Townsend 2
Mr. Marquis' PACK UP, 7-11, Beshman 3
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's HILL AND DALE, 8-6, S. J. Meekings 4
Not Run:—Bridault 9-0, Ma Poudree 6-10.

The Race:—Blue Curtain flashed out for a space. Then Silver Charm led the next in order being Blue Curtain, Pack Up, Tradition, Theona and Rose Water. Tradition took command at the head of the straight and easily accounted for Rose Water. Hill and Dale was a late fourth.

Won by 1 length; short head; 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 13 4/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 23 for win and Rs. 18/8, Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 20/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 16/8 for win and Rs. 7, Rs. 6, and Rs. 11/8 for places.

Favourite:—Rosewater.

Trainer:—Major A. W. Molony.

THE HARBOUR PLATE, Div II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350.

A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's SOLOMON'S SONG, 8-7, Barnett 1
Mr. Ellis' COSSACK, 7-11, A. Behsman ... 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARABIAN STAR, 8-5, Herbert 3
Mr. H. N. Daver's ZOOLFAKAR, 8-4, W. G. Thompson 4
Not Run:—Kadir Hajaz 9-0

The Race:—Red Prince led for a space. Cossack soon went to the front attended by Solomon's Song, Red Prince, Arabian Star and Mooltan, while Sultan Beg brought up the rear. Arabian Star took over charge at "five" and was followed by Cossack, Solomon's Song, and Mooltan with Sultan Beg still last. Arabian Star brought them round but was overtaken by Cossack and later Sololmon's Song. The last named pair fought out an exciting finish the race going to Solomon's Song by a neck. Zoolfakar was an indifferent fourth.

Won by neck; 1 length 1¼ lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 25 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 36 for win, and Rs. 15/8, Rs. 25, and Rs. 43/8 for places.

Second paid Rs. 18 for win and Rs. 8, Rs. 12, and Rs. 18 for places.

Favourite:—Sultan Beg.

Trainer:—L. H. Hewitt.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750.

A handicap for horses 4 and 5 years old only.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's GIFT O' THE GLEN, 7-5, Townsend 1
Capt J. Crawford's BRIDAULT, 6-13, carried 7-3, F Black 2*
Mr. C. N. Wadia's COED CANLAS, 9-7, Bowley 2*
Mr. J. A. Irani's BEAVER PUFF, 7-13, Behsman 4
*Dead Heat.
Not Run:—Dalcassian 7-8.

The Race:—A level start. On settling down Bridault hold a slight lead from Gift O' the Glen, The Sloat, Seafire with Coed Canlas and Beaver Puff last. Gift O' the Glen headed Bridault at "four" with Coed Canlas moving up. Round the turn Gift O' the Glen went on strong to win comfortably by 3 lengths from Coed Canlas.

Won by 3 lengths, dead-heat, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 25 4/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 34/8 for win and Rs. 16/8, Rs. 7 on Bridault and Rs. 10/8 on Coed Canlas for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 19/8 for win and Rs. 8, Rs. 3/8 on Bridault and Rs. 5 on Coed Canlas for places.

Favourite:—Bridault.

Trainer:—E. S. Godfrey.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000.

A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.

Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's STONE MARTEN, 9-1, Clarke 1
Mr. Marquis' HUSKY, 7-10, A. Behs-
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's BRIMSTONE, 9-2 S. J. Meekings 2
man 3
Mr. Vivian's ELTONIAN, 9-0, Born ... 4
All ran.

The Race:—A good start saw Eltonian to the fore his nearest attendants being Husky, Kaser Girl and Stone Marten with Dick Turpin last. Eltonian maintained his lead till well into the straight where he was collared by Stone Marten who comfortably stalled off a late challenge from Brimstone. Husky beat Eltonian out of third place.

Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length, 1/2 length.

Time:—1 min. 12 3/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 80/8 for win and Rs. 16, Rs. 13/8 and Rs. 21/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 47/8 for win and Rs. 8/8, Rs. 6/8 and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourite:—Brimstone.

Trained:—Privately.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance about 1-1/2 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,000.

A handicap for horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. M. Dhalla's FUN OF THE FAYRE 8-2, A. Behsman 1
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's TYCHO, 9-5 McQuade 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's PURSER 8-7 Townsend 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's FRAILTY 7-8, S J Meekings. 4
All ran.

The Race:—Aldergrove was the last to leave the gate. Dark Blue took on the running hotly pursued by Cailis, Dickybird, Tycho and Charles William with Musk Rat and Aldergrove in the rear. Past "six" Dark Blue, and Cailis raced lengths ahead of the field Tycho bringing up the others. Fun of the Fayre was last but one at this stage. Entering the straight Tycho took command but was quickly overhauled by Fun of the Fayre who won with something to spare. Purser was a late third in front of Frailty.

Won by 3/4 lengths, 2 lengths; neck.

Time:—2 mins. 39 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 77/8 for win and Rs. 12/8, Rs. 20/8 and Rs. 26 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 40/8 for win and Rs. 9/8, Rs. 10/8, and Rs. 13 for places.

Favourite:—Dark Blue.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE HARBOUR PLATE. Div I.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750.

A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim's SANATOGEN, 7-12, S. J. Meekings 1
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's HILALUZZAMAN, 8-3, Herbert 2
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's TIGER KING, 8-1, A. Behsman 3
Mr. Heath's MANSOOR BEG 9-3, Clarke 4
All ran.

The Race:—When they settled down Andhra Valley made the pace from Crown, France, Sanatogen and Hilaluzzaman with Tiger King last. Past "six" Hilaluzzaman was in command followed by Andhra Valley, Mayiah, Sanatogen with Mansoor Beg racing third last. Sanatogen collared Hilaluzzaman up the straight and won easily. Tiger King was a late third.

Won by 3/4 lengths; head; 1/2 length.

Time:—2 mins. 4/5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 142 for win and Rs. 31, Rs. 26/8, and Rs. 18 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 80 for win and Rs. 17/8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourites:—Mansoor Beg and Tiger King.

Trainer:—Mowlud Haji Ali.

SATURDAY RACES.

1. Jalmood, the winner in the third race being led in. 2. Jalmood nearing the post. 3. Finish of the second Race.

An event in Karlekar's Grand Circus. Prof. Shankerrao bearding the lions in their den.

BENGAL COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

A PLETHORA OF CANDIDATES ASPIRING.

SWARAJISTS STILL SITTING ON THE FENCE.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Early next week the Bengal Legislative Council will elect its own speaker. So far as is known at present there is a bewildering number of aspirants for the Chair, not all of whom are nominees of one party or another. The parties in the Council can safely be classified on communal lines, majority of the Hindus being Congressmen and Muhomedans non-Congressmen. The Swarajists hae not yet decided whether or not to contest the Chair nor has an important Moslem group done so. Yet it is expected that both will arrive at a decesion at their respective party meetings to-morrow. In the meantime no less than half a dozen names are freely mentioned as being in the running for the Presidentship. It is however believed that between now and 11th instant the day fixed for presidential election there will be a few withdrawals from the contest making it easy for the Council to choose its speaker from a narrower field. It seems most likely that either an Independent Hindu or a non-Congress Moslem will be chosen to guide the deliberations of the House.—A. P.

WINTER RACES AT CALCUTTA

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8

CARMICHAEL CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. T. M. Thadden's ABORGINIE, 6-10, ... 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GREENFINCH, 8-10 2
H. H. The Aga Khan's QUINCY, 9-6 3

FLYSIUM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. G Howarth's BOUNIE LAD, ... 1
Mr. Jhirm Austin's RECALLED, 7-7, ... 2
Gajee Sir Ismail Sait's CRITICAL, 9-0 3

RONALDSHAY CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's GOLDEN QUEST, 8-0. 1
Mr. Jannick's HARVEST STAR, 8-7 2
Mr. Jannick's HUNTING MORN, 8-7

ZOO PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's RIDICULOUS, 8-10, ... 1
Mr. W. Leslie's FLYING FUN, 8-5 2
Capts. Mannock and Willis' KILGARVAN, 9-0. 3

ZOO PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. G. P. Mackenzie's HARLEIEN, 8-2, ... 1
Mr. E. Dee's ELUSINE, 8-11 2
Mr. H. K. Dey's COB NUT, 8-10 3

ZOO PLATE. Div III.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J. J. Hilliard's FRIEND IN NEED, 8-10 1
Mr. O. Martin's HAPPY LAND, 8-9 2
Mr. A. Curlender's GOLDEN PROSPECT, 8-11 .....

KIOSK PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Miss M. Prophit's GOLDEN TRACE, 8-11 1
Raikut of Baikuntpur OYNAMO, 8-12 ... 2
Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's AGGRAVATION, 8-8 3

KIOSK PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's FLOMARO, 8-8 1
Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's FOSTER SQUARE, 8-10 2
Mr. A. Curlendar's SPORTING DERIE, 8-13 3

KIOSK PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. Meir Austin's THUNDERING LEGION, 8-6 1
Mr. R. B. Wilson's ALI SHAR, 8-11 ... 2
Mr. M. C. Gregory's MORRISTOWN, 8-9 2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.
Public lecture by Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale on "The Return of the World Teacher" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.
Public lecture by Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale on "The Problem of Death" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.
Public lecture by Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale on "The Gospel of Light" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.
South Indians in Bombay present welcome address to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Programme commences at 4 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATH.

PRINTER—PAYMASTER—Miss Perin Merwanji Dinshaw Printer, daughter of late Dd. Capt. Merwanji Dinshaw Printer and grand-daughter of Ardeshir Burjorji Paymaster, died yesterday at 8 a.m.. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m. (S.T.), Adenwalla Building, Mathew Rd., Girgaon, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on Wednesday, the 12th instant at 6 p.m.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION PARTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Responsive Co-operation Party will be held in Bombay on Tuesday and Wednesday next, (the 11th and 12th instant) at 11-30 a.m.

BHATIA BABY WEEK.

In aid of the Bhatia Baby Week and Health Exhibition the young Bhatia Volunteers will stage the popular play "Vismi Sadi" on Friday, January 21. It is hoped the amateur effort will be widely patronised to help a deserving cause.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) the 9th instant:—(1) 11-30 to 12-30 p.m. Mixed Records; (2) 6-46 to 8-00 p.m. Vocal and Instrumental Music; (3) 9-30 to 10-30 p.m. Indian Records. Call sign 2 FV. Wave-length 387 Metres.

WELCOME TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

The South Indian residents of Bombay will present an address of welcome to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress on Sunday (the 16th instant). The programme includes music, a scene from Tagore's Plays and will commence at 4 p.m. The exact place of the function will be announced later.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURE.

Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies in the Dacca University, will deliver Lecture IV. of his course of Wilson Lectures on "Semitic Philology (with special reference to Arabic)" in the Lecture Room, University Library Building, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURE.

Dr. A. Siddiqi, Head of the Department of Arabic and Islamic Studies in the Dacca University, will deliver Lecture V. of his course of Wilson Lectures on "Semitic Philology (with special reference to Arabic)" in the Lecture Room, University Library Building, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 25th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 9 a.m. on the 7th instant. Passengers travelling by the P & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE OF BLAVATSKY LODGE.

The foundation stone of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Building will be laid with full masonic rites to-morrow (Tuesday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at the hands of the Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale at the foot of the French Bridge (West end) Chowpaty. Members of the Theosophical Society and sympathisers are invited to attend. Co-masons are requested to wear their highest regalia.

TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE.

A special general meeting of the "Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute" will be convened in the 'Good Life League Hall,' Nanabhai Lane, next to Churchgate Street, Fort, to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), under the presidentship of Mr. Rustom. B. Paymaster, when Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarny, the organising secretary, will delivery a public lecture on "Advantages of tenants' welfare society." Among the speakers will be—Messrs. J. J. Dubash, Solicitor, Arthur Warner, Shanker Rao Mantri, E. Woodfall, J. K. Parulkar J.P., and Capt. Sorab Bamji.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts four Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar at Cavel Street, Mandvi, Girgaum and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of December, 1926, in all 1,688 patients were attended to at these four centres and the hospital. Out of these were 974 women, 378 children, and 336 infants, 12 cases were admitted into the hospital.

THE PEEP SHOW.

A BRIGHT LITTLE SHOW.

On their return visit to Bombay, Reginald Selleck's talented company presented "The Peep Show" on Saturday night. There was a good audience present and from beginning to end they found something to laugh at. It was a well-selected variety programme containing a number of clever little sketches interspersed here and there by individual items. Miss Evelyn Oliver with her violin has been appreciated before, and the audience would not let her go before she had responded twice. Mr. Reginald Selleck's performance on the piano was well received and Miss Phyllis Whitney's song and clog-dance evoked an encore. Phil, Frank and Billy told us all about poor Papa, and Miss Andrey Hyslop did not let the affairs of neighbours worry her. Mr. Frank Milne and Miss Madge Carter are not strangers to the Bombay audience, and we should have liked to have seen them more often. The former, with his dry humour, kept all in fits. Mr. Phillip Becker's encore song was very well rendered. The company will stage their first change of programme on Tuesday when they hope to spring a surprise.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A SEAMAN.

ALL ACCUSCED AQUITTED

Mr. H. P. Dastur, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, on Saturday, in which Ferrozshaw Chichgar, head clerk, Abbas Ghat Serang, Dhondoo Ghat Serang, Baboorao, Assistant Shipping Master, H. M. Rowbottom, Shipping Master and T. V. Carrol, a police officer on duty at the Shipping Office, Prince's Dock, were charged by Mohmed Mohiddin, a seaman, with assault and insult on 24th November last.

The complainant alleged that on 24th November last he went to the Shipping Office at Prince's Dock to renew his Discharge Certificate and to take delivery of the War Service Medal, when the first accused abused and pushed him for joining the Indian Seamen's Union. He then asked the accused Nos. 2 and 3 to drive him out. Rowbottom, it was alleged hearing the noise came out and also pushed the complainant out, in which Carrol also joined.

All the accused pleaded not guilty and said the accused was turned out because he was shouting loudly.

His Worship acquitted the accused and observed that the case was brought out of spite.

DEATH BY DROWING

Two cases of death by drowning were recorded by the coroner on Saturday. In the first case the dead body of an unknown Hindu, aged about 30 years was found floating in the tank of Dinshaw Petit Mill at Parel on Saturday. It was in an advanced state of decomposition and was beyond identification.

Another body of a Mahomedan aged about 50 years was found floating in the Prince's Dock on Friday, afternoon. The police made an attempt to trace the friends and relatives of the deceased but without success.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by drowning in both the cases.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BAND STAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment (A. F. I.), will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Band-stand to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

The programme is as under:—(1) March "Tannhauser" Wagner; (2) Overture "Rosamunde" Schubert; (3) Intermezzo, "The Brocadco Petticoat" Phillan; (4) Selection "Our Miss Gibes" Caryll; (5) Piccolo Polka "Lilliputian" Brewer; (6) Ballot Music "Faust" Gunod; (7) Minuet and Gavotte ..... "Nais" Boccherini, Rameau; (8) Sylvan Scenes ..... Fletcher; (9) Selection "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" "God Save the King-Emperor" Offenbach;

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 9th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Tacoma Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Monday the 10th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. "Umzumbo" via Dharushkdi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Sunday the 9th inst.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Akbar" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th inst.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A wall calendar by Sheth Wali Mahomad, Gulam Hussain and Co., Bullion Merchants, Mumbadevi, Bombay.

Wall Callendars from (1) Messrs. Universal Advertising Agency (Proprietors P. D. Malji and Co., Agents of the Zenith Life Assurance Co.) (2) Messrs. The Gwalior Leather, Tarmery and Tent Factory, (3) P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies, (4) The Universat Pictures Corporation and (5) The Hygeia Homoeo Pharmacy, Lahore.

A wall calendar and a pocket diary from the P. and O. British India S. N. Co. and a wall calendar from Messrs. M. Gulabchand and Co.

"GRAVE WARNING TO ALL."

BOMBAY CONDEMNS DELHI OUTRAGE.

READY RESPONSE TO MEMORIAL FUND.

The Hindu citizens of Bombay met in a crowded public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya compound on Sunday evening to celebrate the Swami Shaddhanand Day. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.A., presided. Speeches asking the Hindus to continue the work of Sangathan, Shuddhi and reclamation of the untouchables started by the late Swami and to contribute their mite to the Shraddhanand Memorial Fund were made by leaders of all sections. Messrs. B. F. Bharucha, B. N. Motiwala, S. G. Sardesai, K. M. Munshi, S. H. Jhabvala, Govindlal Shivlal, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Dr. Kaiyandas and several ladies attended the meeting.

WARNING TO HINDUS.

Mr. Jayakar at the outset said that the meeting was convened in response to the appeals by all-India leaders to start a memorial for Swami Shraddhanand. He would speak nothing that evening that would embitter the relations between communities in India and he asked the speakers following him to do the same. The Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha had decided to raise a memorial fund for starting one or more rescue homes in Bombay and outside with a view to help the poor, the low and the destitute of the Hindu community. Of late there had been many cases of disputed conversion of Hindu men and women to other religions, but the fault of it lay at the door of the Hindus. It was because the Hindus took little or no care of the poor, the lowly and the destitute while the other religions and communities did. That neglect of the Hindus had tempted other communities to approach the members of their (Hindus) community with a view to convert them.

RESCUE HOME AS MEMORIAL.

Mr. Jayakar then referred to a resolution passed by the sessions of the Hindu Sabha Conference held at Bombay in November, 1925 under the presidentship of Lala Lajpatrai, to run a rescue home. He was sorry that till the present time nothing was done in the direction of acting upon that resolution. The murder of Swami Shraddhanand and the worsening condition of the Hindus had at last roused them up. The rescue homes were to be started as a memorial to Swamiji and if more money were received, the other sides of the Swami's activities would also be taken up. Concluding Mr. Jayakar appealed for funds and wished he could announce as Pandit Malaviya had been able to do in Calcutta a week ago that Rs. 50 000 had been subscribed on the spot.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Manekla! Munshi who spoke next moved the following resolution: "This public meeting of the Hindus of Bombay hereby resolves that a suitable memorial be raised in honour of the late Swami Shraddhanandjee to commemorate the signal services rendered by him to the Hindu community and that for the purpose a fund be collected to be called the Bombay Presidency Shaddhanand Memorial Fund to be utilized for the purposes of starting Rescue Homes in Bombay and elsewhere and for carrying on the other activities to which the Swamiji had devoted his meritorious life.

"Resolved further that the Managing Committee of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha with power to co-opt members be authorized to collect such funds and take such steps as are necessary for carrying out the above objects."

Dr. Kalyandas who seconded the resolution deplored the condition of the Hindu society and the every-day increasing impossibility of Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal supporting the resolution, exhorted his hearers to carry on the work started by Swami Shraddhanandji.

Pandit Radhakant Malaviya further supporting the resolution said that no Hindu however fallen he might have been would ever think or dream of killing a bed-ridden old man of whatever community he might be. He asserted that it was not Abdul Rashid alone who was responsible for the crime; but all those Moulanas and Moulvis who had preached that by killing all those who converted Muslims to any other faith, a Muslim would go to heaven and more than any others, the Hindus themselves.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar said that the time for mere sorrow was gone and that for real work had come. He asked the Hindus to unite, and be strong enough to defend themselves.

NEED FOR PATIENCE.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said that the Swami's murder was a grave warning to the Hindus a graver warning to the Muslims and Indian leaders and a still more grave warning to the Government under which such crimes could be committed. The speaker appealed to the Hindus not to lose control over their patience and to further the cause Swami Shaddhanandji had advocated during his life-time.

Mrs. Ratanbaben Mehta and Mrs. Rasikmani B. Desai explained the work of Swami Shaddhanand's life in Gujarati.

DONATIONS.

After several speakers had supported the resolution it was put to vote and was carried unanimously.

Funds were then collected from the audience and altogether an amount of Rs. 35,000 was collected on the spot. The following were the principal donors:—

A Marwari Gentleman	Rs. 9,000
Another Marwari Gentleman	Rs. 5,000
Seth Naranji Pursbottam	Rs. 5,000
Raja Pratapgirji	Rs. 2501
Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal	Rs 2,500
A Marwari Gentleman	Rs. 2,500
Mr. M. R. Jayakar	Rs. 1,000
Mr. Rameshwardas	Rs. 1,000

PRESENTED RING AUCTIONED.

A lady gave her ring which was auctioned and bought by Dr. Tandon for Rs. 500. Another ring and two silver cigarette cases received in donation were also auctioned and bought at a high price. Almost every one of those present contributed something and the total contribution amounted to Rs. 35,000. A B.B. & C.I. Ry. employee gave up his one month's salary.

After Mr. Jayakar appealed for further donations which he said could be sent to any of the following places, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the chair. The places where the funds could be sent are:—

(1) Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai, Kabutarkhana, Bhuleshwar.

(2) Hindu Mahasabha Office, 20, Apollo Street, Fort.

(3) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Thakurdwar.

(4) Mr. M. N. Talpade, near Girgaum Police Court.

SWAMI SRADDHANAND DAY

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress writes to the Associated Press:—"I associate myself with the appeal of Mahatma Gandhi, that the 9th January be observed as Swami Shradanand Day for doing public and religious reverence to his memory."

AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Over 2,000 people representing all classes of Hindus, proceeded to the Ganges this morning in procession, singing songs, and performed "Tilan Jali" in memory of Swami Shraddhanand. At the ghat, lectures were delivered on the life and ideals of the late Swami.—A. P.

AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

The Swami Shraddhanand Day was observed here to-day. In the morning a procession of Hindus, bare-headed and bare-footed, started from the Arya Samaj Mandir and went to the river, where prayers were offered.—A. P.

TAMIL NATIONALISTS' GRIEF.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Executive Committee of the Tamil Nadu Nationalist Association, at its meeting this evening, passed a resolution expressing grief at the tragic death of Swami Shraddhanand, and recommending that Tamiland should take steps to keep his memory green.—A. P.

Work in connection with the new Small Cause Court building, Madras, has been held up for over four months owing, it is learnt, to trouble with the Military authorities. The Public Works Department have sought the aid of the Commander-in-Chief against the local military authorities in the matter of the building which the Military claim to be within their zone.—Free Press.

In regard to the reported hold-up of the Pondicheri-Madras train incident, the official version says that no fire-arms were used. It was the work of a band of men who threw stones and brickbats hiding outside Vallavanur station. In a complaint by two injured persons (Hindus) it was stated that only stones and brickbats were thrown at [illegible] Free Press.

DELHI MURDER CASE

ABDUL HALIM EXAMINE.

NO CONNECTION WITH MURDER.

DELHI, Jan. 8.

Abdul Halim, the husband of Asghari Begum, who was yesterday brought down to Delhi from Sukkur, under a police escort, was examined by the police. He denies he had any connexion with the muder of Swami Shraddhanda. He says he was an in-patient of the Sukkur Hosptial when the crime was committed at Delhi. He came to know of the crime only when he saw a procession of Hindus going in black clothes parading the streets of Sukkur to mourn the death of the Swami. Making a reference to his civil suit pending in the court, he said he had prayed for the recovery of his children in the District Court.

Abdul Raschid, whose remand expired to-day, has been remanded into police custody for another four days.

TWO MORE ARRESTS.

Two more persons have been arrested by the Delhi police in connexion with the scuffle that followed the murder of Swami Shradhananda.—Free Press.

MATUNGA BADMINTON "FIVES" TOURNAMENT.

ATHLETES BEAT SOUTH STAR IN FINALS.

It was Mr. M. R. Jayakar who last year recognised Badminton as a manly game, though it was often considered to be a woman's sport. As every other game, this one also has got its excitements, sensations and anxieties, and the climax is reached when two well matched teams meet in the finals of a tournament.

The two teams, which met to decide the finishing stroke of the 'Fives Tournament' held at Matunga under the auspices of the South Indian Athletic Association,—the "South Star Badminton Club" and the "Athletic Association" exhibited exhilarating Badminton and the game which lasted over two hours was all along full of the thrills of a final match and was well enjoyed by the large number of spectators. Three games were scored out, and the balance stood even in the umpires account notes, and therefore it is impossible to say which side was the stronger, though the Matunga Athletes knocked of the Winners' Medals as they scored two out of the three games.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta who distributed the medals spoke highly of the South Indians' sports instinct recounting his own instances. Replete with sportly humour, Sir Chunilal's speech was warmly applauded though the sportsman instinct in some of the audience discerned certain omissions in his address. He also announced his own presentation of a cup in appreciation of the game of Badminton. A similar announcement was made and that was the offer by Rao Bahadur Joshi of another Cup to the winners of the Badminton doubles, also to be competed for.

Press Photo.

Miss R. Harvey, Superintendent of the Leper Asylum at Nasik has been honoured with the award of a First Class Kaiser-i-Hind on the New Year's Day.

PATHE CINEMA.

First National's long heraided photo play, "Men of Steel", opened Saturday night at the Royal Opera House. It was worth waiting for.

Milton Sills, who is credited with the authorship of the story, is seen in the starring role, and incidentally in what is his writer considers his great screen performance. Sills is magnificent. He starts out an ignorant laborer in an iron mine. He finishes as a boss of a steel mill and son-in-law to the steel mill owner. And what a course he runs in getting there! Here you have everything that a motion picture fan's heart could possibly desire. There is beautiful romance, wonderful love story, spectacles in the steel mills that make your heart leap up, action and then more action, laughs, settings that simply hold you spell-bound and thrills that motion picture producers dream of but seldom put on the screen What more could you ask?

THE ZOO BALL ACCOUNTS.

Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala sends the following accounts of the Zoo Ball:—

Expenses of the Ball Rs. 7,830.

Receipts, totalling Rs. 14,878, are made up of:—

(1) Entrance Tickets Rs. 11,102-0-0 (2) value of Wires Presented Rs. 1,,653-0-0 (2) sale of novelties Rs. 1,375-0-0 (4), profit of buffet given by Messrs. Brandon & Co., Rs. 566-0-0 (5), sale of Coir matting Rs. 120-0-0, extra paid by Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., towards deficiences Rs. 62-0-0.

The first installment of the donations received in and of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund for Bombay amounts to Rs. 9,485 (which includes Rs. 7,439 as half proceeds of the Zoo Ball, and Rs. 1,000 from Lady Jhangir) which, added to the Flag Day collection of Rs. 3,800 amounts to Rs. 12,285.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Colonel R. A. Needham, accompanied by Major-General Hutchinson, inspected the Madras Ambulance Corps at the High Courts grounds on Sunday morning. Dr. U. Rama Rao, member of the Council of State, and District Superintent of Ambulance Corps commanded the Corps, who gave some first-aid demonstration.

Sir Hastings and Lady Anderson arrived at Government House, Madras on Friday afternoon.

Colonel R. A. Needham who is now inspecting the local organisations of St. John's Ambulance Brigade in India, and Sir Norman Walker of the British Medical Council, arrived in Madras from Bangalore and are staying at Government House.

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin and staff [illegible]

LATEST NEWS

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

In the place of the United Nationalist Party formed a few days ago by the Responsivists and the Independent Congress Party a new party called the Nationalist party comprising of Responsivists Independent Congress Party and non-Brahmins was formed to-day. This is a combination of all those elected members who are in favour of working the reforms for what they are worth. The party has adopted Sir S. M. Chitnavis (Liberal) who has joined the party and signed the prescribed pledge to work the reforms for all they are worth as its candidate for the presidentship of the C. P. Council. Mr. Y. M. Kale, Responsivist ex-President will now withdraw his candidature. Mr. E. Ragavendra Rao was unanimously elected the leader of the party and Mr. K. P. Vaidya as Secretary.—A.P.

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

When the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Conference reassembled today resolutions were passed urging the recognition of their union, requesting the elimination of racial discrimination shown in the case of Indian employees, urging the Government of India to pass early legislation making fines illegal on the lines of the English Truck Act and asking of the appointment of a committee to inquire into the grievances of railway employees. The Conference also passed a resolution requesting the Government of India to see that at least one seat in the Legislative Assembly and local legislative Council was allotted for representatives of the Railway employees. It was finally resolved to invite Mr. Gandhi to lay the foundation stone of the proposed union building in April next. A condolence resolution regarding the death of Swami Shraddhanand was also passed.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Lord Sinha arrived in Calcutta by the postal express this afternoon and he was met at the Howrah Station by Sir R. N. Mookerjee and a large number of personal friends and representatives of the Vakils and Bar Associations.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The Gurugobind Singh Anniversary procession passed off peacefully this afternoon in Calcutta, barring stray cases of stabbing and assault. Particular precautions were taken by the authorities this time to prevent a recurrence of the disturbances that took place in Butra Bazar and Jorasanko on similar occasions in the past. The Granth Saheb was carried in a lorry profusely garlanded and the processionists shouted Sat Sri Akal. All the lanes and bye-lanes were well guarded by armed pickets. Two armoured cars patrolled the route and were subsequently placed at the cross of the Central Avenue and Harrison Road. The processionists carried flags which bore mottoes "Remember Skharak Singh and the Akali prisoners."

Sir Charles Tegart, the Commissioner of Police, passed up and down the danger zone in a car. The procession reached Esra Sikh Sangat punctually at 4 o'clock. While it was passing in front of the Dinua Mia's mosque reports were received by the police officers of some disturbance near Kalabagan Bustee far away from the route. Enquiries showed that a taxi occupied by four Sikhs was pounced upon by some Mahomedan hooligans who stoned the car and stabbed one of the occupants. The hooligans escaped on the arrival of the police.

Four up-countrymen were stabbed near the Alfred Theatre as they were passing along Harrison Road and a Mahomedan was stoned. The six injured persons were immediately removed in ambulance cars to the Medical College Hospital where it was ascertained that the condition of the Sikh was precarious.

The police immediately posted a further batch of armed pickets in and near the locality and the situation became normal. Some Mahomedans living in Tarachand Dutt Street became excited but the arrival of the police quietened the situation. No further struggle is apprehended in view of the extra police precautions.—A.P.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Shanghai.—Sixty American women and children have arrived from Hankow, majority of whom were destitute and were escorted to Docks at Hankow through the howling mobs by the British marines. Volunteers have decided to leave despite Eugenechen's assurance that it would be safe for Americans to remain.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Shanghai.—Yesterday's refugees included 26 Christian missionaries most of whom hailed from north-western Kiangsi whence they had been driven out by the Cantonese who looted and took possession of their residences. They flew to Kiukkiang and found situation there equally bad. It is declared that about hundred other missionaries are shut up in Kuling virtually besieged while a number of China inland missionaries are marooned in Nanchang and others in vicinity of the Lower Poyang Lake. Women refugees' narratives demonstrate the wisdom of their evacuation of Hankow. They declare that several days before leaving, the mows were most threatening rendering appearance in streets even during day time dangerous. Cantonese soldiers rarely interferred with the mob mishanding, the mobs were most threatening related of loyalty of the Chinese servants to their masters' distress.—Reuter.

SALOGRA CHEATING CASE APPEALS.

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

The High Court has rejected the appeals of Jagannath and Shamsingh against their conviction in the Salogra cheating case. They were charged with attempting to cheat a Divisional Superintendent of the Northwestern Railway by presenting a letter having forged the signature of Sir Malcolm Hailey the Governor of the Punjab. Two other connected appeals have been referred to the first court for [illegible]—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1927.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Now that our nationalist politicians have time during the interval that lies between the close of the Gauhati Congress session and the opening of the Legislative session at Delhi to think over the achievements of Gauhati and the work that lies before them at Delhi we hope they will recognise the need of grappling with the realities of the present political situation. It was a very true observation which Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, made at a public functions in Bangalore on Saturday when he said that we Indians were as yet "far from being adepts in what in other countries they call team work." The Gauhati session gave as little evidence of the anxiety to secure the necessary political combination to secure such team work as do the speeches of some Swarajist politicians, after Gauhati. It is true that Pandit Motilal and his friends had to acknowledge at Gauhati that the time had come for a further modification of the policy of obstruction for obstruction's sake, and there was no more talk of political mandates, the futility of which the Swarajists recognise as much as the other wing of the Congress. The only trouble is that they have not, prompted as they are by a false sense of prestige, the courage to acknowledge it. But one mandate the Gauhati Congress under Swarajist influence and the passionate special pleading of some of the No-Changers did give. This was the khaddar mandate, for the insistence on which an adroit use was made of Mahatma Gandhi's presence and personality. It is a mandate as futile as others, but far more mischievous in its effect upon the position of the Congress as the premier political body in India, as it will prevent its development as a mass organisation open to every shade of political opinion, embracing the representatives of every class and creed. The compulsion to wear khaddar habitually under pain of being dismissed from the Congress fold, means in effect that the Congress is open only to the khaddar nationalists. No worse method could have been adopted for the complete elimination of team work within the Congress because if the khaddar mandate is to be rigidly observed there will be no teams within the Congress to think of doing any kind of joint work.

But within the legislatures as they are at present constituted there is every chance of such united political action being taken if only the party which is the largest single party in many provincial councils and the Assembly thinks of co-operating with other nationalist parties and of viewing the political situation to-day in its reality. Let there be a final adieu to gestures which are supposed to please the nationalists all over the country and to inspire them with new hopes and vigour to fight those who deny India freedom. What the country urgently needs is a sense of constructive action amongst nationalist politicians, not tall talk on their part of wrecking ministries for the sake of making a mere political demonstration. What the country desires is that representative Hindu and Muslim leaders in the legislatures should immediately confer together and come to a workable understanding for common political action, an understanding which is sure to have a healthy effect in toning down the acerbities of the Hindu-Muslim dissensions and eventually getting the better of them.

Instead of this we find some Swarajist politicians still talking the language of 1923, although they say that they too desire joint political action with other parties. Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar wants "a combined Nationalist Party much larger than the old Nationalist Party which threw out the Finance Bill of 1923." but he has also hopes that "under Mr. Srinivas Iyengar the Swarajists would join with other Nationalists and throw out the Finance Bill in April next." Let us note, by the way, the desire expressed in this utterance to oust Pandit Motilal Nehru from his leadership, but the main point is that Swarajist leaders should still entertain the hope that other Nationalist parties would join in the gesture of throwing out the Finance Bill. Whether they succeed in realising it remains to be seen, but the fact that they entertain the hope shows that for any kind of effective action in the legislature they cannot do without the active co-operation of other Nationalist members. They cannot secure this co-operation, unless, profiting by past experience, they realise the expediency, in the country's interest, of modifying their policy and thus presenting a united front to the bureaucracy. It is the fashion amongst our politicians now to say that Mahatma Gandhi is again in the active political field and that the time is now opportune for the most vigorous nationalities effort. If they want to abide by the Mahatma's guidance they can do no better than to drop all tall talk and make a supreme effort to establish a united Nationalist Party in every legislature.

DR. P. C. RAY'S LEAD.

When Deshbandhu Das established the Swaraj Party, he did so with the clearest realisation that its work in the Councils could only be carried out with efficiency if it was supported by constructive work in the country. With this idea in his mind, he formulated a scheme of village re-organisation. Unfortunately, before he could translate his idea into actuality death snatched him away from our midst. But it is still more unfortunate that his followers did not make any genuine effort to carry out his scheme. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar in the course of his presidential address to the Gauhati Congress declared: "We must establish Village Sabhas that shall, under the Congress mandate, administer village affairs and be the units of a permanent Swaraj." And the Congress has passed a resolution exhorting Congressmen to carry out the constructive programme. But while Congressmen have realized the wisdom of capturing local self-governing bodies, they have, by keeping aloof from the Co-operative movement and neglecting the units of permanent Swaraj which co-operative societies present, missed a great opportunity at once of increasing the hold of the Congress over the villages and of ameliorating the condition of millions of their countrymen. The Co-operative movement is not merely a potent instrument for the democratization of the economic life of the people, but it is also the easiest means of securing for Congressmen local leadership and establishing control for the Congress over the people of the rural areas. Next to Mahatma Gandhi, no single living individual has done more for the poor of India than Dr. P. C. Ray. With his practical insight into the needs of rural India, it is not surprising that he has realised the immense potentiality of the Co-operative movement. The presidential address which he delivered before the Provincial Co-operative Conference at Dacca deserves to be pondered over by every patriotic Indian. He points out how the twin problems of poverty and stagnation of rural areas and the unemployment of the educated classes could effectively be solved by the utilisation of the Co-operative movement in the service of jute production—which is the greatest agricultural industry of Bengal. The lead which Dr. Ray has given in regard to Bengal applies with equal force to every part of India. What is wrong with India is that though the land is rich, the people are poor and the people are poor because they have been allowed to remain victims of organised exploitation. Dr. Ray shows how at least 25 per cent. of the ultimate price of jute, that is, about 12 1/2 crores of rupees, go to the pockets of the interminable series of middlemen, mostly foreigners, who infest the jute trade and that if the process of distribution were carried on in accordance with the Co-operative principle, this huge amount would be placed at the disposal of the cultivators themselves. And, as Sir Daniel Hamilton, whom Dr. Ray quoted with deserved approval, said, what the jute growers are suffering from now is what the masses of India, more or less, suffer from the day they take up life's burden till the day they lay it down—"a condition of things that can be tolerated no longer and it is not a credit to British rule that it has been tolerated so long." It is true that the Co-operative movement is now largely under official control and that as Dr. Ray says, "if the present regime has earned any distinction it has been earned by the dexterity with which the Transferred Departments have been kept always in want." But the Co-operative movement is essentially a people's movement and it depends far more on the leaders of the people than on the Government to determine its growth and development. We trust now that Dr. Ray has given the lead, nationalist workers will bestir themselves and exploit to the utmost the opportunity which the Co-operative movement offers of reconstructing rural India and thus realize, to a great extent, the dream of the late Deshbandhu.

"HERALD" EXPOSED AGAIN.

MR. DADUBHAI NOT AUTHORISED TO DISMISS HON. MR. DESAI.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA INTERVIEWED.

(BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The "Chronicle" has again been thoroughly vindicated and the "Herald" has again been thoroughly exposed. I was quite prepared for the vindictive rhetoric published by the "Herald" on Saturday last, but as it sought to exploit the good name of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta for the second time, I hastened to have his detailed views on the two issues on which the unfortunate Swarajists have badly bungled. I first took up the vexed question of Presidentship of the Council and Mr. Mehta frankly delivered himself as follows:—

"It was understood that the United Nationalist Party had decided to put Mr. G. B. Pradhan for the Presidentship of the Council and this information was received by me immediately on my return from Gauhati from Mr. Pradhan himself. This was quite fresh in my mind when Mr. Balubhai Desai recently came to Bombay on some private business for a day and naturally our conversation turned among other things on the election of the President for the Council."

Asked if some other friends did not press Mr. Balubhai to stand for the Council Presidentship, Mr. Mehta said:

"I am not prepared to deny that some other friends might similarly have talked with him on the same matter and might have casually suggested that he might stand for Presidentship. This is the utmost I can say in the matter, but it would be unfair to suggest that Mr. Balubhai was specially called by any Swarajist leaders from Dumas and that they strenuously pressed him to stand for the Presidentship."

Mr. Balubhai Pressed to Stand.

These words make two things abundantly clear. In the first instance, Mr. Balubhai is said to have come "on private business." This naturally included the swearing of the election expenses of Mr. Mehta. But from further inquiries I am even more reliably informed that the election expenses could have been sworn to even at Surat, and Mr. Balubhai could easily have been spared the worry of running down to Bombay but for some other urgent matters that were brought to his notice. Nay more. I now have it on unimpeachable testimony that in the special letter of invitation drafted by his friends, Mr. Balubhai was specially informed of the agitation going on in Bombay for election to the elective offices that were in the power of the Council—though Mr. Jamnadas evidently knew nothing about it. Secondly, Mr. Mehta not only admits having discussed the burning question of Presidentship—we leave it to our readers to guess if it was quite on theoretical grounds or that some personalities could have been introduced in the conversation—but he concedes that Mr. Balubhai had some time to devote to other friends who might have discussed the question with him. Evidently Mr. Mehta was not present when other friends saw Mr. Balubhai. I can therefore affirm without any fear of contradiction from him that these other friends did actually press Mr. Balubhai to stand for Presidentship of the Council and gave him great hopes of support from all sides. "Herald's" ignorance on these matters may be its excuse but to make it the ground of a venemous attack on a contemporary is only worthy of the unholy traditions that it has built up for itself.

'Herald's" Concoction.

But if Mr. Mehta already knew all that he told me, how was it conceivable that he would tell the "Herald" that the information first published in the "Chronicle" was "all the "Chronicle's" concoction." I therefire. put it to Mr. Mehta if he had used the words that the "Herald" had kindly put in his mouth. To this Mr. Mehta replied:

"That is not exactly what I said and my view was really embodied in the interview published in the "Daily Mail" in which I said: "So far as I know the report is imaginary. Mr. Balubhai had come down to Bombay, etc."

As I have already explained above, Mr. Mehta was unaware of all the conversation Mr. Balubhai had with other friends and word "concoction" has quite a different flavour in the English language. Asked why Mr. Mehta had not asked the "Herald" to withdraw its lie, he said that the "Herald's" representative had promised to "rectify" the words of his first interview but had, unfortunately, failed to so. This shows how unscrupulous the "Herald" is in misreporting the interviews given to its representatives and how it can quietly

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ART IN AHMEDABAD.

NEW EFFORTS.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

Ahmedabad is beginning to be art conscious—beginning to understand the responsibility of its artistic heritage. The grant from the Municipality of the city of a sum of Rs. 30,000 for an Arts and Crafts Museum is a clear testimony to the newly-awakened interest. Dr. Hariprasad Desai, known for his willing assistance to almost every activity of national importance, with the help of his friends in and outside the Municipality, has taken the initiative which ought to lead to practical efforts and definite results. These can be accomplished only by the clear-sighted intelligence and systematic work of his friends and workers.

Distinct Objectives.

Their objective or objectives ought thus to be distinct, not nebulous. And the sooner they discuss and decide these the better it would evidently be, for them to obtain the practical assistance they need for building up their project. They could enlist public sympathy and confidence by a clear and practicable programme. The points briefly stated here will, therefore, be regarded as not altogether inopportune.

Functionless Adjuncts.

Museums are a peculiar by-product of modern civilisation. They have been generally regarded as civic adjuncts, more or less functionless. Europe and America are gradually recovering from the mistake. With the revoulutionary change in the educational ideals, at present perceptible there, the museums are meant to function now as active educational institutions. We have been, willingly or unwillingly and unconsciously also, importing many mistakes of the West. In almost every region of our present-day scholarship, art and culture the mistakes could be traced. We do not endeavour to benefit effectively by the experience and experiment in civilisation of the West. That endeavour ought really to be our only temptation or justification to lag behind.

Build Better.

We should be slower not because we cannot be quicker but because we are determined to build better. If that is really so, the museums we contemplate and plan ought to be so placed and designed that they could be distinctly recognised as an educational necessity, and regenerating power, actively moulding the life and activities of citizens. If this is our aim, as it should be, museums in places like Ahmedabad ought to be, in the first place and invariably, of local importance and use. I am suggesting the distinction in their functions from the functions of provincial museums, like the one in Bombay, and from those of entral institutions, like the one in Calcutta or the one proposed for Delhi.

Uplift Art-Crafts.

Ahmedabad is one of the places in Gujarat important for the art-crafts which still, fortunately, survive there. The art-crafts vary, no doubt, in quality and number. The museum for the city should, therefore, concentrate on efforts that would tend to resuscitate the best of the surviving and extinct or very nearly extinct art-crafts and also promote the art-crafts adapted to the needs of the times. The task is, evidently, of a two-fold aspect. The museum will have to educate the public, for creating, and educate the art-craftsmen, for supplying, the demand for the requisite art-crafts. This is the point of view and the basis that ought to be helpful in the systematic collection, examination, selection and display of the exhibits for the proposed museum.

Youth's Impulses.

Already there are manifest welcome signs among those of the coming generation eager to benefit by the facilities and ins-

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Notes of the Day.

Towards Mutual Understanding.

Mr. Andrews is hopeful about the Indian situation in south Africa and believes that the Round Table Conference will result in effecting a mutual understanding for the better relations between the White settlers and the Indians. If the opinions of men like the Hon. J. J. H. Hofmeyer, the Administrator of Transvaal, and Prof. Edgar Brookes are to prevail with the White settlers, the understanding will be easier to reach. Mr. Hofmeyer publicly declared recently that the resolutions of the Round Table Conference would be of great importance in that they would "either calm or intensify those angry waves showing their crests in Eastern lands." Prof. Brookes wrote in the "Rand Daily Mail" that the conference provided the "psychological moment for a great future of goodwill for the enunciation of a clear policy." The Indian community through their Natal and Transvaal Congress have on their part already made that gesture. It now rests with the White settlers to make an honourable response.

Incorrigible.

The Die-Hard Press in England is incorrigible. Even the Baldwin Government, so impervious ordinarily to the dictates of good sense and fair dealing, when the pockets of capitalism are touched, now show a willingness to change the traditional British policy in China in spite of the jingoistic plea of the British trading interests in that country, that strong measures are needed. The "Times," however, agrees with the advocates of strong measures and wants Britain to adopt a militant policy in her dealings with the Canton Government in regard to the Hankow situation. This egregious advice is in strange contrast with that given by Mr. Hall, Secretary to Y. M. C. A. in China, to a gathering of missionaries in London, after years of residence in China. He said that China had discovered that the boycott was a stronger weapon than the battleship and expected Britain to change her old outlook towards China. Recent events in Hankow have shown how successfully, indeed, the boycott weapon can work.

Weathering The Storm.

But the "Saturday Review" is quite prepared to weather the storm in China and congratulates the Baldwin Government on their "breadth of vision" in their new policy towards Chinese Nationalism. In blissful disregard of the obstructive attitude Britain has adopted all these years in regard to the Chinese desire to secure honourable treatment from Foreign Powers and the abolition of the hateful concessions, the apostle of high-brow Conservatism considers that a change in attitude is necessary in order "to disarm the nationalist movement of any hostile point against ourselves or other foreigners in China." In unctuous phraseology the "Saturday Review" certifies that "it was a wise stroke of policy on the part of our Government to bring forward new proposals for acceptance by Chinese Nationalism," but the cat is out of the bag when it recognises that "there must now be at least a million men under arms in China." Britain, therefore, should, in the opinion of the "Saturday Review," help a strongly militarist China "seething with a new nationalism" to develop herself and "aim through to peace" towards a stable Government. How far this eye-wash will satisfy the Chinese nationalists, it is difficult to say, but it is a clear indication that British Tories are now anxious to get out of a tight corner in China.

The Bureaucrat in England and India.

Speaking to the Birmingham Law Students' Society in mail week, the Lord Chief Justice showed how the Executive was insidiously encroaching upon the legitimate province of the Judiciary and how there were "certain mischievous influences at work which, if they were not checked, might involve great peril." Lord Hewart referred, for instance, to the final and arbitrary powers of Ministers to decide disputes of a judicial character and to the Executive's abuse of rule-making powers even to the extent of nullifying the principles of the legislative enactment under which the rules are made. These criticisms apply with peculiar force to conditions in India, the objectionable exceptions in England being almost the rule here. In England, the ministers or the members of the Executive are to a large extent finally responsible to the people, though there is much force in Lord Hewart's remark that "the bureaucrat was permanent; the Minister was here to-day and gone to-morrow." Here, the bureaucrat is not only permanent but despotic and uses Ministers as tools to disguise his despotism. He dominates the whole domain of Government, gets laws passed by certification if not by carefully controlled legislation, can make, as he has made, rules crippling even the feeble powers of the Legislature over the Executive, and can spirit away to distant jails even respectable citizens without a judicial trial, on the plea that he is satisfied about the evidence and he knows enough of law. "I am the State," he says, and will have his day.

An Unanswerable Charge.

Nationalist critics of the system of taxation developed under the British administration in India, particularly in regard to the revenue from land, have always maintained that it is unscientific, inelastic and provocatively rigorous in its demands. Officialdom always resents the charge, but how unanswerable it is can be gauged from the remarkable paper read at the Indian Economic Conference by Mr. C. D. Thomson, Reader in Economics at the Allahabad University, who subjected, in his survey of the system, the taxation of land values in India to a close scrutiny. He came to the conclusion that in India the rich landlord was taxed too lightly while the poor cultivator was taxed too heavily. This is just what the ryot complains about and he is told by an irresponsible officialdom to be quiet because he does not know anything of the science of taxation.

JAPS CLEAR OUT OF HANKOW.

BENGAL GOVT'S. PROPOSAL.

OFFICIAL CONDEMNATION OF REFORMS?

SIR A RAHIM'S PLEA FOR THREE MINISTERS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

In a letter to "The Statesman," Sir Abdur Rahim points out with reference to the number of ministers to be appointed in Bengal that the Transferred Subjects such as Education, Agriculture, Sanitation and Health require considerable thought and attention, far more, he says, than on the Reserved side the work of which could be done by three men and even by two. He continues:—

"I say advisedly that with even men of the highest calibre and experience, earnest and hardworking, available among Indians, it is not possible for less than three Ministers to discharge the responsibilities appertaining to their portfolios with any satisfaction to themselves or to their country. He maintains that two Ministers in charge of the Reserved Subjects could never find time to initiate any comprehensive policy or frame any well considered schemes and that the main object of the Reforms would be in no way advanced and the Ministers would be reduced to the position of two superfluous officials. "I could not indeed imagine," he says, "any better way of bringing about the just condemnation of any sort of responsible Government in the country."

With regard to the communal question, he says: "It is not we Mahomedans that are raising any communal issue in this connection. The majority of the Hindu members in the present Council apparently think that no good work can be achieved under the present system. That attitude would be justified if Government persist in their present attitude and do not afford an adequate opportunity for those members of the Council who wish to utilise the present constitution to some good purpose." He concludes that the proposal now made by the Government is undoubtedly of a reactionary character.—A. P

PRESIDENTSHIP OF BENGAL COUNCIL.

MR. K. C. DE'S TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

An Extraordinary issue of the Calcutta Gazette states that His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Kiran Chandra De, C. I. E., I, C, I, ex-officio member of the Bengal Legislative Council, to be Chairman of the Council, until a President is elected.

"SWARAJISTS. THE ARCH REBELS.

PT. J. NEHRU'S PLEA FOR A LEFT WING.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 8.

In a letter to the "Pratap" Jawaharlal Nehru, who is at present at Montana, Switzerland, expresses his ideas on the present political situation in India. The Pandit does not feel much concerned about the election results. His anxiety is expressed when he says that step by step we as a nation are falling short of our ideals. Referring to Lala Lajpat Rai's statements during the election campaign in regard to the Afghan bogey, he says that it is all an impossibility. In the opinion of Jawaharlal Nehruji, the Swarajya Party movement was the first retrograde step. Responsivism is the second sign of our fall. To check this fall, he suggests the promotion of a left wing within the Congress. He warns this party from falling a victim, like the Swarajya Party in its anxiety to swell its members. This left wing in his opinion, should consist of some stalwarts whose ultimate ideal should be Swaraj. He does not like to waste his energy in defining Swaraj. To him Swaraj means complete evacuation of the British armies rim Indian borders and transference of the Indian army to the control of Indians.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru insists upon propagating this idea among the masses and advises the country to accept no co-operation unless these conditions concerning military control are fulfilled.—F.P.

PATUAKHALI SATYAGRAHA.

APPEALS TO YOUNG MEN OF BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

In connection with Patuakhali Satyagraha, a meeting was held at Mirzapur Park this afternoon to consider the situation created by the movement.. Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, M.L.C., presided. Appeals were made to the young men of Bengal to join the movement and to the people of Bengal to help it with money.—A. P..

SWARAJISTS AND NON--BRAHMINS.

A SINISTER SUGGESTION

SHOULD MR. DESAI RESIGN

"Will then the Swarajists and Non-Brahmins between whom not much love has been lost in the past, shake hands and form a united opposition?"—This is the question put by a morning contemporary to the Swarajists, who, it has taken for granted, have quitted the Council Nationalist Party because the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Desai has not resigned or withdrawn his membership from that party at the instance of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the provisional leader of the Bombay Council Swarajists. The question when ordinarily put may look very innocent in itself; but when it emanates from that mouthpiece of the benefactors' of India and her people, one has naturally to pause and think—what is the meaning of this suggestion? Why this unnatural love for the Swarajists? It will be seen from the question of our contemporary that it has advised the Swarajists and not the Non-Brahmins to unite with the latter and form a united opposition. One would naturally ask: opposition to whom, the Government or the Ministry? For all one knows and every man experienced with the conduct of the Non-Bramins, as a group in the last two Councils, particularly the second reformed ment. They are a group living on the good graces of the bureauceracy and they are said to have been still entertaining hopes of having one of their two leaders as a Minister in the present Council if possible. Moreover, the Non-Brahmins are essentially a communal group in the Council with a clear mandate to look not to national but to their own interests. Many of them are Arch-loyalists. It is with the party that the Swarajists have been asked to unite. The Swarajists may well remember the conduct of their comrades in the Madras Council on such an occasion. Because the Non-Brahmins in Madras were a communal party as they are in Bombay, the Swarajists dissociated themselves from them on the ground that the Swaraj Party could not advance communalism. Is this reason alone, if none else can be advanced, not sufficient enough to lead the Bombay Swarajists to treat the suggestion of the "Benefactor of India" with the contempt it deserves?

MINISTER AND HIS CONSTITUENCY.

But the Swarajists in Bombay stand on an altogether different level. They promised to join the Bombay Council National Party of which the present Minister of Education was then a prominent member, because it was pledged to refuse all further taxation and because it had a constitution wide enough to take any member of the legislature who subscribed to its creed, on its list. It never resolved nor did it inform its members even once during a period of the party either prominent or otherwise the month and a half that a member of was prevented from accepting Ministership or to resign his membership after he had become a Minister. There is a feeling among several members of the Council Nationalist Party that the Swarajist Party if it is is to abide by the Gauhati resolution to refuse Ministership or to oppose the formation of the Ministry, but it has not to oppose the Ministry when once it has been formed in spite of Swarajists' opposition. This, these members think, clearly shows the course the Swarajists have to follow and a lawyer and an experienced member of the legislature, as Mr. Nariman is, he need hardly be told that simply by Dewan Bahadur Desai's becoming a Minister, the party to which he belongs does not become a Ministerial party. After all, members elected on party tickets and independently have to obey the mandates of either their party or constituency. The Bombay Council Nationalist Party also by its constitution gives its members the same liberty. Why not, these members ask, allow it to the Dewan Bahadur as it may be allowed to Swarajists or others? The Dewan Bahadur's constituency has evidently approved of his acceptance of the Education portfolio. A Minister, these members say, is after all an elected member and in the present case, he is a tried advocate of popular causes whom even the Congress Committee of Ahmedabad lent its support. What the Swarajists and all other reasonable members have to think before expelling the Minister from their party is whether it is in the interest of the Presidency and the people to allow him to remain in touch with the popular will or not. These members feel that any man who has the interests of the people and not the ceremonial pledges of a party at heart would think that it would be better if the Minister remained in constant touch with those who represent the people and they hope it would be this consideration and this alone which will decide the point, which has been lately given exaggerated importance, when the members of the Council Nationalist party meet on the 24th instant.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE WAR DEBTS

FIRST INS . TPAID

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Portuguese Government paid on January 8th to the British Government first yearly instalment of £125,000 under the Anglo-Portuguese war debt agreemen —Reuter.

MORE OF EVACUATIONS.

JAPANESE FOLLOW AMERICANS.

BANKS REFUSE TO OPEN DOORS.

The American evacuation which followed closely in the heels of the British, is in turn followed by the evacuation of the Japanese from Hankow.

According to Japanese report, the Peking Government fearing that the Nationalists are gaining too much support as a result of anti-Foreign activities at Honkong and elsewhere on the Yangtse are planning to carry out the withdrawal of Foreign concessions at Tientsin.

Situation is still tense in Hankow. The British concession is completely controlled by the Nationalists. Business houses and banks have closed down despite the Nationalist assurances of keeping law and order.

WITHDRAWAL OF TIENTSIN CONCESSIONS?

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Shanghai.—A Japanese report from Peking states that the Peking Government, fearing that the Nationalists are gaining too much support as the result of anti-foreign activities at Hankow and elsewhere on the Yangtse, are planning "to carry out the withdrawal of foreign concessions at Tientsin."

Private reports state that the whole foreign population of Kiukiang is evacuating the town, while a Japanese firm learns of the evacuation of the Japanese from Hankow.—Reuter.

LONDON Jan. 8.

Hankow, 7th 1 a.m.—Situation is very tense. The British Concession is completely controlled by Nationalists. Business houses and banks have closed down despite the nationalist assurances of keeping law and order. Further developments are anxiously awaited. The situation in other concessions is not clear though evacuation of women and children is advised.—Reuter.

HANKOW, Jan. 7.

The situation is quiet up to six in the evening. Banks remain closed and business with them has been brought to a standstill. The Chinese merchants express anxiety as regards economic and financial outlook. The authorities are anxious to secure resumption of business, but this is unlikely owing to prevalent feeling of insecurity.

FENGYUHSIANG BETRAYED.

FLAMING EVANGELIST, SURRENDERS

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Peking.—According to information received here, Fengyuhsiang's second in command, General Changchihchiang, known as "flaming evangelist," has become disgusted with Bolshevism and come to Peking and surrendered to Changtsolin and betrayed all Fengyuhsiang's and Chang-kaishek's plans and arrangements with Moscow. It is declared that Changtsolin's campaign has been organised in the light of these disclosures.—Reuter.

CHINESE TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM BRITISH CONCESSION.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Reuter learns that the latest official telegrams from Hankow show that the position last evening although tense was somewhat easier. After consultation with British Consul General, Cantonese authorities have agreed to withdraw all Chinese troops and pickets from the British concession which will be policed by British Police and police drawn from former Russian and German concessions. The latter is administered by mixed Chinese and foreign body. It has been stipulated that no crowds shall be allowed along the bund and the British subjects will not be molested. On these conditions it was expected that British subjects would return to their offices at Hankow on 8th January.

SITUATION AT KIUKIANG.

Official news from Kiukiang indicates that position there is somewhat similar to Hankow. Women and children were evacuated on 6th January.—Reuter.

JAPAN ALARMED.

TOKIO, Jan. 8.

Very grave concern is felt in official circles as regards the situation in Hankow, which it is feared may lead to further incidents elsewhere against other foreign interests including those of Japan. The Cabinet has not yet decided on the attitude to be adopted if faced with problem similar to that confronting British at Hankow. Broad-minded Japanese regret anti-British sentiments appearing in press and declare it is essential that Japan and Britian should co-operate and resist all attempts of Chinese to estrange these two countris.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONCESSION AT KIUKIANG EVACUATED.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Shanghai.—It is reported that the British concessiin at Kiukiang has been evacuated. The position is described as intolerable. Looting is being carried on mostly by the soldiers and, the authorities are unable to control the situation. All the British inhabitants have been placed on board gunboards moored in Yangtse. Foreign community at Kiukiang is normally about 100 but there were recently 400 British and Americans at the mountain resort of Kuling, which is practically accessible only through the native city of Kiukiang.

SITUATION AT KIUKIANG.

BRITISH CONCESSION IN DANGER.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 8.

A mesasge from Japanese sources at Kiukiang dated 7th January states that crowds occupied municipal building, premises of British Firms and Private residences. Efforts of the Chinese troops to preserve order appear to have been wholly unsuccessful and the British concession is reported to be in danger. Japanese residents are at present safe but fears are expressed for their future. Customs officers have taken refuge on board of an American warship.—Reuter.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED

SHANGHAI, Jan. 7.

Ships are arriving here filled with British refugees from Hankow. All pay tribute to the superhuman restraint of British marines under direct and most prolonged provocation. Advices from Hankow state that all securities of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have been removed to the ships. Customs are at present working normally. According to telegram from Japanese sources, the Nationalist flag has been hoisted on official buildings at Hankow including Municipal Offices and Police Station.—Reuter.

CONSTERNATION IN SHANGHA'.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Shanghai.—The news of the taking over of the British concession at Hankow by the Nationalists is received here with consternation and the repetition here of the Hankow happenings is no longer not considered beyond the bounds of the possibility. The situation in China has never before been so difficult.—Reuter.

PEKING BRITISHERS AMAZED.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Peking.—Non-official British residents in Peking are amazed at the apparent complacency of officials and the public in Great Britain with regard to the situation at Hankow. The fact that hundreds of British nationals peacefully residing and carrying on lawful business in China have been subjected to insults and indignities and hounded out of their homes, abandoning practically everything in the face of lawless mobs, is considered a very serious blow to the British prestige throughout Asia. Resentment is also expressed in some quarters with regard to the official assurance that the British forces in China are sufficient to preserve life and property. It is declared that when the crisis arrived at Hankow forces were utterly in-

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VISITORS GOING STRONG.

M.C C. WIN 381 FOR 6 WKTS.

PARSONS TOPS INDIVIDUAL SCORE RECORD.

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

The Gymkhana Club were the opponents of the M. C. C. touring side in their first match here, which began to-day, before a moderate crowd. Major Chichester-Constable winning the toss, the visiting Team batted first and declared at 381 runs for 6 wickets, Parsons contributing a hard-hit 160 which is the highest individual score of the tour. He received excellent assistance from Geary who made 75 runs in 100 minutes. In the eighty minutes' batting which followed, the Home Team made 62 runs for the loss of two wickets.—A. P.

THE RIVAL TEAMS.

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

The following were the teams: The M.C.C. team, Major Chichester Constable, G. Brown, M. W. Tate, G. F. Earle, G. Geary, P. T. Eckersley, J. H. Parsons, R. E. S Wyatt, G. S. Boyes, M. L. Hill, and J. Mercer.

The Gymkhana Club: G. Ashton, H. R. Aston, H. G. Nicolson, J. F. Gibson, S. T. Stubbs, W. B. Giles, G. G. C. Streatfield, M. B. Padgett, P. M. C. Dodwell, E. L. Gibson, C. D. McCarthy, H. E. W. Edmonstone (12th man).

Delightfully cool weather favoured the start of the M.C.C.'s first match here, today, against the Rangoon Gymkhana Club Eleven, and other conditions of play were similar to those that obtained at Lahore during the Team's visit there. Except for the matting wicket and the bright sun, one would have thought that the tourists had been making a second appearance at Lawrence Gardens. The ground, however, is much smaller, and but for the thickly covered outfield boundaries should be as frequent as singles.

M. C. C. OPEN INNINGS.

This was emphasised, when two fast-scoring batsmen like Brown and Wyatt got opportunity on behalf, favoured by the spin of the coin of opening the M.C.C. innings to the bowling of Pagett and Giles. Steady as was the attack, matting seemed to take net sting out of it, and right from the start "a run a minute" rate of scoring kept the fielders on their toes. Though the left-hander appeared to be more aggressive, Wyatt was scoring faster with much less effect. With score still in twenties, Brown got his leg in front of the straight one from Padgett to let in Tate who some time later was dismissed by a very similar ball from the same bowler.

It was Wyatt however, who left first playing just outside the ball from Giles which came straight through at a great pace off the pitch. This brought Tate and Eckersley together for a brief though merry partnership, which added 30 in 25 minutes. England bowler clean lifting Aston who had relieved Giles at 62 over boundary for a brilliant six.

CENTURY ON BOARD.

The partnership was broken at 76, Padgett who secured another l.b.w. decision in his favour, and after Eckersley and Parson had added 40 in half an hour, mainly by sharply run singles and twos, the third successful appeal for obstruction, this time, in favour of Aston disposed of the Lancashire amateur for stylish 37. Just previous to this, Parson had sent up a century in 90 minutes, following the completion of a double chance at 90, and the same batsman in partnership with Earle then assumed such a complete command of bowling that run came practically of every ball. The big Somersetshire amateur however, appeared for once determined not to tempt fates and showed that his repertory of strokes was not limited to lefty pull; for he made some delightful cuts and led glides before putting the ball. He was lucky to have been missed at squareleg off a skier by Streatfield who was handicapped with sun in his eyes. Soon after this, Earle was caught and bowled by Aston from a high catch at midoff which terminated the fine partnership that had added 66 in 50 minutes, but thereafter, bowlers achieved no further success. Parsons reached his 50 in 70 minutes after faultless display, and when lunch adjournment was made he had 85, including 8 fours to his credit out of 106 put on, while he was at the wickets

Resumption was made on much a quieter note than before lunch; Geary being content to play the ball back to bowler. But Parsons, whenever he got the bowling, brought off some fine off drives, especially against Giles, who again shared the attack with Padgett. After 30 minutes' play had yielded 20 runs, Parsons gave a hot return catch to Giles which was not accepted, and Geary cleverly hocked a shortish one from the same bowler to the boundary. Giles missed another difficult chance off his own bowling, this time against Geary and soon afterwards the M.C.C. total reached 250 after the innings had lasted three hours. Parsons who had 90 out of this score, then reached his second century in India with a big hit for six on by side, this daring process of reaching three figures being due to some premature clapping of Gymkhana pavilion. A couple of splendid straight drives which went over the boundary and a big hit which cleared the opposite screen were the next three scoring strokes made by the Warwickshire players, and following a few singles to Geary, 300 appeared on board after 210 minutes' play.—A.P.

MADRAS CONGRESS COUNCIL PARTY

ADOPTION OF DRAFT CONSTITUTION

MR, S: V: CHETTY AS OPPOSITION LEADER

From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The members of the Congress Party in the Madras Council met yesterday at the residence of Mr. Srinivas Iengar and adopted unanimously, except for some minor points, the draft constitution based more or less on the lines of the constitution in the last Assembly. Various delicate questions, it is understood, arose for discussion in connection with the election of a Leader for the party, and it was decided that it might be best left to be balloted for.

When they reassembled again to-day, as many as four names were proposed for the leadership, and finally Sami Venkatachalam Chetty, ex-President of the Madras Corporation was elected leader by a majority of 2 votes. Messrs. C. V. Venkatarama Iyengar and K. Koti Reddy were elected Deputy Leaders, Abdul Hameed Khan and P. Anjaneyalu secretaries, C. Marudavanam Pillai treasurer, T. A. Chetty and K. V. R. Swamy whips. A strong Executive Committee was formed and an Emergency Committee was also constituted to deal with urgent matters. The party did not come to any final decision in regard to the Deputy Presidentship of the Council, and it is understood that the general sense of the members is in favour of a Mahomedan acceptable to all parties.

CONGRESS PARTY IN MADRAS.

TO MOVE ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL ON 24TH.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

A meeting of the Congress Party in the Madras Council was held this afternoon, when it is understood, the items of business on which the Party should concentrate their attention during the next meeting of the Council, were provisionally settled. These include the resolutions recommending to Government that spinning and teaching of Hindi should be made compulsory in all schools maintained by Local Boards and Municipalities, and that the uniforms supplied by Government to all their employees should be made of hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar.

It was also settled that the Party should bring forward an adjournment motion, when the Council meets on the 24th inst., to discuss, what they think are, "famine conditions" in certain districts in the Presidency, and also the Bill to amend the Municipal Act with a view to secure larger powers to the Madras City Municipality.

The meeting will be continued to-morrow, when the office-bearers of the Party will be elected.

TAMIL NADU NATIONALIST CONFERENCE.

6 NAMES SUGGESTED FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Executive Committee of the Tamil Nadu Nationalist Association has resolved to hold the next Tamil Nadu Nationalist Conference either at Madras or Salem in April next. Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. The name suggested for the Presidentship of the Conference are those of Lala Rajpat Rai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Kelkar.—A. P.

WEAVE YOUR OWN CLOTHES

HON. DR. RAMA RAU'S APPEAL TO LABOURERS.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Presiding over the second annual conference of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Employees' Association at the Gokhale Hall this evening, the Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rau reviewed the remarkable progress of the labour movement throughout the world. He warned the Railway administration not to take shelter under the plea that manual and intellectual labour was available more than it was in demand. Unemployment was certainly no index to prosperity. He condemned compulsory overtime work in the workshops, and said the Railway administration had no right to force men to work for more than eight hours a day.

The President stressed the need for adequate housing accommodation of workers. He called on the labourers to weave their own clothes and make hand-spinning their subsidiary occupation.—Free Press.

U. S, AND NICARAGUA,

NO INTERVENTION CONTEMPLATED:

BELLICOSE ADVICE DISCOUNTED:

LONDON Jan. 8.

Washington.—After the Conference President Coolidge and Senator Borah paused at the doorstep of the White House to tell the journalists that the United States had no business in the world in Nicaragua. The President had given him no proof that the American lives and property were so imperilled in Nicaragua as even remotely to justify the American intervention. Later Senator Borah expressed tde opinion that sheer force of American arms was holding up the Diaz regime. If anybody in Nicaragua was constitutionally entitled to be President it was Sacasa.—Reuter.

SITUATION ROUND PEDANG CRITICAL

100 REBELLS KILLED : 500 ARRESTED

BATAVIA, Jan. 8.

the situation round Padang is still critical. Rebel leaders attempted to incite the population to attack the fort at Vandercapellin, one of the most important inland centres. Hundred rebels were killed at Siloenkang and five hundred arrested by military authorities. A number of others surrendered.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

U. S. POLICY CONDEMNED.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Washington.—During the debate in the House of Representatives on the situation in Central America, Mr. Huddlestone (Alabama) expressed the opinion that the United States was "deliberately and consciously" drifting into war with Mexico. He accused American "oil baron" of trying to seize the oil mining resources of Mexico and said that President Diaz was the tool of New York bankers. Equally emphatic language was used in the Senate. —Reuter.

HEALTH OF DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

LONDON, Jan. 7.

An official communication from Cape Ferrat with reference to the condition of the Duke of Connaught says that the Duke had been unwell a little while back but has now recovered.—Reuter.

HEALTH OF ELLEN TERRY IMPROVES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Although still very weak a slight improvement was reported yesterday in the conditions of the famous actress Dame Ellen Terry.—B. O. W.

MR. CHURCHILL IN MALTA.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Malta.—Mr. Churchill has arrived here on a private visit as the guest of Sir Roger Keyes. He will leave on January 10th with the fleet on board the flagship "Warspite." The fleet is going to Phaleum and other Greek ports.—Reuter.

DROWND IN TUNNEL

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Four workmen have been trapped and drowned in a tunnel being constructed by London Electricity Supply Corporation at Deptford dry dock. It is officially explained that the shaft was being sank in compressed air when there was entry of burst of wated into the shaft. The tunnel was to have communicated with the river Thames and water was to have been drawn through the shaft for the power station. Two other men were rescued and taken to hospital.—Reuter.

Later:—One of the Rescued men has since died. Three drivers stood by the whole night while the workmes aided by the light of flares made preparaitons t eonable then to descend the shaft in an hazardous endeavour to recovered the bodies. The Preliminary investigation has however devealed no sign of the trapped men.—Reuter.

SIR H. SAMUEL.

RETURN TO POLITICS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Sir Herbert Samuel formerly High Commissioner of Palestine and Chairman of the last year's Coal Commission has returned to domestic politics having accepted the presidency of the Paddington Liberal Association. Sir Herbert held ministerial posts in the Liberal Governments until Lord Asquith's resignation in 1916.—B. O. W.

During the year 1925-26, the number of workmen who suffered injury by accident arising out of, or in the course of, their employment in the Punjab, was 461. Out of these, 20 resulted in death and 22 in permanent disablement. Compensation amounting in all to Rs. 11,680 was paid by [illegible]

SIR S HOARE REACHES DELHI.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION TO THE AVIATORS.

APPRECIATION OF MESSRS STACK, AND LEETE.

KARACHI, Jan. 8.

In a wireless message from the Hercules Air Liner while still in flight between Karachi and Jodhpore yesterday Sir Samuel Hoare expressed the opinion that the performance of Messrs. Stack and Leete in their two de Havilland Moths was a more remarkable perofrmance and deserving of even greater enthusiatic public recognition than that of the giant liner Hercules. He hoped that the public would recognise this fact and show their appreciation of Messrs. Stack and Leete's courageous enterprise on their arrival in India.—A. P.

SIR S. HOARE AT DELHI.

DELHI, Jan. 8.

Sir Samuel Hoare and party arrived here at 12-20. They had a great reception.—A. P.

On alighting from the aeroplane, Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare were received by the Commander-in-Chief, members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and other officers. Sir G. P. Roy, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs presented Sir Samuel Hiare a special stamp to mark the letters which he brought from England to be posted in Delhi. The machine in which he arrived "Hercules" is one of the machines which which will be used on Cairo-Karachi Air Service. The height of the machise is 18 feet, length 77 feet and the span across the wings is 69 feet. It is capable of a maximum speed of 120 miles per hour and crisping speed of 100 miles per hiur.

Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare with party proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge where they will be the guests of the Viceroy. They will leave again for a tour of the Royal Air Force stations in India on the 17th instant. Sir Samuel Hoare will visit Ambala, Lahore, Peshawar, Risalpur, Kohat, Miranshah and Quetta. He will return to Delhi on the 31st instant and leave for England by Air on 3rd February. There was a local holiday in most of the Government offices for seeing the aeroplane. Special arrangements were made by the Delhi Municipality to carry passengers in buses from Delhi to the new Cantonement.—Free Press.

"A LANDMARK."

INDIA A GREAT FLYING CENTRE OF THE EAST.

DELHI, Jan. 8.

As a mark of recognition of the special significance of the event Government offices were closed this morning on the occasion of the arrival of Sir Samuel Hoare and party who effected a perfect landing at 12|20 p.m. at the the Aerodrome in the New Cantonment. A huge assembly greeted their arrival disintinguished among them being the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Birdwood, members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the Chief Commissioner and the large number of the Air Force, Civil and Military officials. A salute was fired as the Hercules landed like a swallow. The two aeroplanes which were to escort it to Delhi did not accompany it as one of these, owing to engine trouble, had a forced landing and the other also landed to render help. One of these is expected here this evening and the other to-morrow. Sir Samuel Hoare and party motored to Viceregal Lodge, where they will be the guests of the Viceroy and Lady Irwin for the next week. In a special interview to the Associated Press Sir Samuel Hoare discussed the various aspects of his flight and their significance. The King Emperor, he said, had taken the closest interest in this flight and he had just then delivered to the Viceroy a letter from the King, this being the first occasion when the King-Emperor had been able to send a letter by air to the Viceroy of India.

KING'S LETTER TO VICEROY THROUGH SIR SAMUEL.

The King has sent them the following telegram:—"Hearty congratulations on your safe arrival in India after your most successful and enterprising flight. I hope that you and Lady Maud enjoyed your voyage". In reply Sir Samuel was informing His Majesty that the machine and party arrived in Delhi in excellent condition at 12|30 exact in 63 flying hours.

A LANDMARK.

Sir Samuel said he also received a telegram from the Viceroy most heartily welcoming him on the completion of his historic voyage and adding: "It is a landmark in the development of air communications in which I trust India will be able and anxious to play the part that her geogra-

NATIONAL REFORM PARTY

FORMED IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

Seventeen members of the Punjab Legislative Council, mostly members of the Hindu Mahasabha, have formed themselves into a party called the National Reform Party, under the leadership of Raja Narendranath. The objects of the Party are to attain responsible self-government by all legitimate means, to carry on work in the Council for the benefit of the people as a whole, to encourage the growth of free nationalism in the country and to take all necessary steps for Constitutional reform including abolition of communal representation wherever it exists, to protect the interests of the minority communities in the Punjab, to cooperate with other groups or parties in the Council in any measure aiming at the attainment of the above-mentioned objects and in every other matter conducive to the welfare of the Province.

This is the third Party that has been formed in the Punjab Council within one week, the other two being the Nationalist Party and the Independent Party.—A. P.

plying, the Air Minister opined that the present is the most important epoch in the development of civil aviation and he was confident that Indian enterprise would contribute largely to this vital improvement in world communications. The journey, said Sir Samuel Hoare, had been record journey in a variety of ways and, using the phraseology of the English University, the journey had taken all the four firsts. Lady Maud was the first woman to have done such a long distance journey by air and was the first woman to land by air in India. Secondly, this was the first time that a British Cabinet Misister had landed in India by air. Thirdly, this was the first occasion on which the Officer Commanding Air Force in any part of the Empire had arrived in the element in which his command would operate; and, fourthly, this was the first occasion upon which a commercial aeroplane of a commercial company had made the journey from England to India.

DETAILS OF FLIGHT.

As to the course of their journey, they had flown through all kinds of climates, had flown over most of the great capitals of the ancient world, over most of its great rivers, over mountains of 5,000 feet height and over a volcano, over many thousan ds of miles of deserts and, what was more remarkable, over a thousand miles of sea without any means of landing into the sea, the liner being a land machine. At one time they flew between 7,000 and 9,000 feet to fly above a storm and again as low as 15 feet for being under the storm. 6,500 miles had been covered in 63 hours. With one exception their difficulty had been to avoid arriving too early, with the result they did a little sight, seeing on the route by flying round and round or they experimented by running the machine with one engine instead of two or three. Real congratulations, he said, should be directed to the British pilots, the crew and the machine.

Sir Samuel paid a glowing tribute to the admirable work done by the crew. The flight was a great testimony to the skill of English pilots and to the excellence and reliability of the British machine. It was also a testimony to the "safety first" policy adopted by Britishers in respect of air lines. As the air service developed the journey should not take more than a week and eventually with night flying in some parts could be reduced to five. Air services should in course of time be running regularly at least once a week.

INDIA—GREAT FLYING CENTRE OF EAST.

As regards India, he emphasised that both considering her size and geographical position she could become a great flying centre of the East and if public opinion in India was desirous of learning lessons Britishers had learnt in civil flying he would promise the closest co-operation between the development of British and Indian flying. Asked about the object of his proposed Frontier tour, the Air Minister said he had visited all the air posts of the Empire accept those in India and one at Aden. He would visit the Indian Air Force stations though he would not be able to visit Aden. He expected the Viceroy would christen the Air liner.

Sir Samuel took the opportunity of particularly welcoming the remarkable performance of Messrs. Stack and Leete in their two De Havilland Moths which held out great possibilites for the use of light aeroplanes by the general public. He expected to return not later than 15th and would not fly back to London in "Hercules", as it was urgently required by its owners for their London-Egypt service.

CHRISTENING OF "HERCULES".

"Hercules" in which Sir Samuel Hoare arrived this afternoon will be christened on Monday at 2|30 p.m. by His Excellency the Viceroy. After christening the Viceroy and the members of His Executive Council will probably make a flight.—A. P.

STACK & LEETE REACH KARACHI.

KARACHI, Jan. 8.

Stack and Leete on De Navilland Moth aeroplanes arrived at Karachi at 4.35 this afternoon after a rapid flight with a favour-

C. P. COUNCIL

LIST OF NOMINATED MEMBERS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 6.

The following is a complete list of the nominated members, both official and non-official of the C. P. Legislative Council:—Messrs. C. G. Wills, F.A. Wilson, H. C. Gewan, N. B. De R. J. Jackson, R. H. Beckett, C. M. Trivedi and Col. K. V. Kirkday (Officials) and Raja Thakur Raghuraj Singh of Pandaria, Messrs. G. P. Dick, Rati Raman, G. A. Gavai, S. L. Katangale, L. K. Ogle, D. Thomson, and R. W. Finlay.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Director of Industries, C. P. announces the intention of the C. P. Government for the award of two scholarships to natives of the C. P. and Berar who wish to take a course of training in General Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry or Electrical Technology. The scholarships are of 100 rupees p. m. tenable for 2 years.

Candidates must have passed the B. Sc. examination of the Nagpur University or an equivalent examination at any other recognised Indian University. Preference will be shown to candidates who have had industrial experiences and fulfil the requires academic qualification.

MR- RUIKAR'S NOMINATION TO C. P. COUNCIL

TRADE UNION C. C. SURPRISED AT GOVT. ATTITUDE

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

The Government declined to correspond with the Central Provinces Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee on the matter of nomination of Mr. R. S. Ruikar, to the local Council, on the ground that the organisation has not been recognised by the Government. This reply has taken the Trade Unionists by surprise because they feel that no separate recognition of the Provincial Committee was necessary while the parent body had been recognised long ago.—Free Press.

C P. COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP

FOUR ASPIRANTS IN THE FIELD.

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled to-day, Mr. Wills, Commissioner, Nagpur Division presiding. Immediately after taking the chair, the president communicated to the council the news of the sudden death of Nawab Sallamullakhan of Boughat which occurred in Nagpur. Official and non-official members joined with the President in expressing regret and it was desired that the condolences of the council should be conveyed to the bereaved family.

Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Rao Bahadur Narayanrao Kelkar and Messrs. Y. M. Kale, Ghanshan Gupta and P. C. Bose were elected by the non-official members to the Court of the University.

Sir S. M. Chitnavis (Liberal), Mr. Y. M. Kale (Responsivist) Mr. Ghansham Gupta (Congress) and Mr. Sayad Yasin were nominated for the Presidency of the Council. Voting will take place on Monday, until which date the council adjourned.—A. P.

NIZAM'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

COL TRENCH APPOINTED MEMBER.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Secunderabad correspondent of the "Madras Mail" says that he has the highest official authority for stating that Lieut-Colonel Chevenix Trench, a well-known Political Officer in Baluchistan, has been appointed member of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council for Revenue and Police Departments. Colonel Trench will arrive in Hyderabad shortly, and take charge of his portfolio.—A. P.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S VISIT TO INDIA.

TWO MONTHS' TOUR.

The following cable from Mr. Vakil of the Workers' Welfare League, London, has been received in Bombay:—

Saklatvala reaches Bombay 14th instant: Two months' trip all India. Urge Congress Committees arrange mass meetings important towns even villages.

MR. SAKLATWALA M. P.

PREVENTED FROM LANDING AT FORTSAID.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

A special cable to "The Englishman" says, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, who was recently refused a passport visa by the Egyptian Government, attempted to land at Port Said from the steamer "Razmak", but was refused permission by the local authorities.

It is reported that questions will be asked in the Egyptian Chamber regarding the Government's reasons for excluding Mr. Saklatvala.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER,

SIMLA, Jan. 9.

The weather has been dry throughout the country. The temperature is still markedly low in northwest India and high from the Central Provinces to Bengal.

"A SELF-CONTAINED INSTITUTION."

PRABHU SEMINARY'S RECORD PROGRESS.

MR. F. RAHIMTOOLA ON EDUCATIONAL NEED.

Thanks to the untiring industry of the Secretary and the Managing Committee of the Prabhu Seminary that the Institution could give an admirably nice account of its working during the last five years. With great eclat, the Seminary celebrated its prize distribution ceremony on Sunday afternoon at the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's School Hall, Thakurdwar, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, M.L.A., presiding. A choir song melodiously sung by a band of young boys, made an auspicious opening of the proceedings.

ALL ROUND PROGRESS.

The quinquennial report of the Seminary, read by its energetic Secretary, Mr. Rane, exhibited an all round progress throughout the period. The Institution has got its own spacious premises in the Bhai Jivanji's Lane. The slow but consistent increase had brought the number of boys to 255 during the last year. The list of donors and sympathisers was fattening every year.

LIVELY DIALOGUES AND SMART DRILL.

Several young boys of the Seminary then gave the visitors a pleasing demonstration of some lively dialogues. But the most attractive feature of the junction was the extremely smart drill displayed by a batch of young scouts. Thanks to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. S. R. Kanekar, the first class gymnastic teacher of the Seminary, the performance of the scouts was simply superb and it put a great deal of life into the unostentatious proceedings of the afternoon.

A SELF-CONTAINED INSTITUTION.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola, on rising to speak, was received with clamorous ovation. Thanking the management for the honour they had done him, he expressed satisfaction at the efficient working of the Seminary. Continuing Mr. Fazalbhoy pointed out that various notable features of the Seminary had made it a self-contained institution. Referring to the appeal for grant-in-aid made by the secretary in his report, the President observed that sufficient public agitation was necessary to compel the Government to accede to the popular demands. The School Committee, he proceeded, had formulated a scheme in 1921, giving a grant amounting to 50 per cent of the total expenditure for primary education in the city. The Government had turned a deaf ear to the request of the Corporation and the important matter had to be shelved. Concluding Mr. Fazalbhoy laid great emphasis upon unity, which, he said, would follow education as night followed the day.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chair and the guests brought the proceedings of the function to a successful close.

BROACH FIRE CASUALTIES

7 DEAD : 4 SERIOUS CASES STILL IN HOSPITAL.

BROACH, Jan. 8.

Seven persons have so far died as a result of yesterday's fire at the Whittle Mills. There are three or four very serious cases still in hospital. A Parsi gentleman assisted with first-aid, money, clothings etc., those who were in need of them.

MR C. S. RANGA IYER.

RESIGNS EDITORSHIP OF "DAILY TELEGRAPH"

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., has relinquished editorial responsibility for the "Daily Telegraph". To-day, in the course of a signed editorial under the heading "ourselves", Mr. Ranga Iyer says: "To us there can be no greater satisfaction than to feel that our fight against communalism has been fully appreciated by all classes and creeds."

BASANTI DEVI AND BENGAL P. C. C.

REFUSES TO CHANGE HER DECISION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Basanti Devi (Mrs. C. R. Das) in reply to the request of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, conveyed through a deputation consisting of Messrs. B. N. Sasmal, Pratap Guha Roy, Purushottam Roy, and P. Banerjee, to reconsider her decision declining to be the President of the Congress Committee, stuck to her original decision. She said that she could not accept the office because of ill-health and her recent bereavements.—Free Press.

SIR MANUBHAI ENTERTAINED.

BARODA, Jan. 9.

The professors and staff of the Baroda College entertained to tea yesterday Sir Manubhai Mehta, the retiring Dewan, who was once professor of philosophy in that

TOWARDS UNDERSTANDING

ADMIRABLE WORK BY NATAL CONGRESS,

MR, ANDREWS HOPEFUL:

(Special To "The Chronicle.")

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 8.

The Indian Community is thoroughly satisfied with their share of consultation. Admirable work has been accomplished by the Natal Transvaal CCongress representatives providing full information. Conference is nearly finished Progress has unquestionably been made towards mutual understanding.

ANDREWS.

GANDHIJI ON TOUR.

HUGE CROWDS MEET HIM AT STATIONS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Gandhiji and the party left Comilla on Thursday night for Benares via Mailhaty. At every station on the way huge crowds gathered to have a darshan of Gandhiji and greeted him with cheers. At Tarpasha and Kushtia men and women came from far off villages to pay their homage of love. Of the party Mr. Shankarlal Banker, Mr. Purshottam and Mrs. Anusuya Benn came direct to Calcutta, and the rest accompanied Gandhiji to Benares.

Mr. Satischandra Das Gupta of the Khadi Pratisthan had been to the Abhoy Asram, Comilla, in connection with Mahatmaji's visit and Khadi propoganda in Bengal by the Pratisthan Abhoy Asram and other smaller institutions.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO ALLAHABAD.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN DISPUTE

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

Mr. Gandhi is expected in Allahabad to-morrow in connection with the dispute in which he is reported to have been taking interest, with regard to the activities in Madras of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. It is stated that some Madras workers raised the question of the status of institutions established in the Madras Presidency in connection with Hindi propaganda. The question of the connection of the Sammelan with the Madras institutions in questioned by them. It is contended that they are properties brought into existence with the help of funds raised for propaganda in Madras, by Mr. Gandhi, and the Sammelan has, therefore, nothing to do with them.—A. P.

MAHATMA AT BENARES.

MUNICIPALITY PRESENTS ADDRESS,

BENARES, Jan. 8.

Gandhiji was accorded a warm reception when he arrived at Benares Cantonment Station this afternoon from Calcutta by the Sealdah Express accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, and his son Devidas Gandhi. Those present on the platform included Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya Principal Dhruva of the Hindu University, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Professor Kirpalni of the Gujerat Vidyapith, Mr. Sampurnanand, Munshi Mahadeva Prasad, Chairman of the Municipal Board, and students and boy-scouts. On alighting from the train, he was garlanded and taken in a decorated car to the Gandhi Ashram in the Kashi Vidya Pith where he is staying.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In the evening, Gandhiji addressed the students of the Hindu University. To-morrow he receives the municipal address, opens Khadi Exhibition, and speaks at a meeting of the ladies and at a public meeting. On Tuesday morning, he leaves for Behar and not Allahabad as reported in papers.—Free Press.

SCHOOL GIRLS TO PRESENT ADDRESS

BENARES, Jan. 8.

This afternoon Mr. Gandhi alighted here from the Sealdah express and was received by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Kanhiyalal ex-High Court Judge, Rai Bahadur Mahadeo Prasad, Chairman, Municipal Board and a large number of others. Mr. Gandhi is looking quite fit and is staying at Bidyapit. Tommorrow, he will visit the Vivekananda Vanibhaban where the school girls will present him with an address. In the evening, he will address a public meeting at the Town Hall.—A. P.

SETH J. BAJAJ GOES TO CALCUTTA

BENARES, Jan. 8.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who arrived here this morning from Gorakhpur, after staying a few hours, left for Calcutta this af-

INDIAN DELEGATION AT WORK.

MR. ANDREWS CHANGES THE ATMOSPHERE.

NOTABLE PERSONALITIES BEFRIEND INDIANS.

(From Our Own Representative).

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 20.

The Emergency Conference of the South African Indian Congress which was held at Durban on the 6th of the current month was one of the best that was ever held on the shores of South Africa. The Deputy President Mr. J. W. Godfrey, presided in the absence of our beloved and permanent President, Srimati Sarojini Devi. A number of delegates attended the Conference which was representative of all provinces of the Union.

Mr. Andrews in a brief but remarkable speech opened the Conference. Mr. Amod Bhayat, the chairman of the Natal Indian Congress, welcomed the delegates in his capacity as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, and after the Advocate Godrey delivered his presidential address which was marked with applause and cheers. He traced the disabilities of Indians in the country with constructive criticisms of the anti-Asiatic policies of the different Governments of the land and concluded with the following emphatic assertion: "We shall proceed to do our duty without fear. We shall ask for that which we are entitled to, so that the generation following us will not curse our memories but press in our footsteps until they secure what is right, just and fair."

The Conference decided to hand the statement to the Habibullah Delegation through Mr. Andrews at Capetown prepared by a sub-committee. It passed a number of resolutions—the one being the reiteration of its objection in toto to the principles underlying the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration Bill. The Conference applauded the disinterested services of Mahatma Gandhi, Shrimati Sarojini Devi, Deenbandhu Andrews and several bodies of India, including the Indian National Congress and the Imperial Citizenship Association. The admirable services as the secretary of the Congress were suitably appreciated in the way of a special resolution by the Conference.

This was the only Emergency Conference which was held to decide the attitude to be adopted by South African Congress in connection with the Round Table Conference. The Annual Congress will be held here in the last week of January when the discussion will take place on the decision of the Round Table Conference.

INDIAN DELEGATION WELCOMED.

The delegation from India landed at Delagoa Bay on 13th instant and were received on board by the secretary and chief clerk of the Minister of the Interior. Hundreds of telegrams were received by Sir M. Habibullah from several places in the Union which welcomed them heartily. The special train was ready to take the distinguished visitors to Pretoria in which they started after two hours of safe landing. They were received by Col. Creswell, the Minister of the Defence, at Koomatipoort, the boundary separating the Union from the Portuguese territory. They reached Pretoria on 14th and were received by the Administrator of Transvaal (Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr), the Mayor and Town Clerk of Pretoria with several others. They visited Haartebispoort Dam, 22 miles far from Pretoria and lunched at the Government House with the Governor-General, Earl of Athlone. They received the Indian Delegates specially come to welcome them at the Rissik station near to Pretoria and conversed freely with them. No doubt Shrinivas Sastri was the hero of the occasion, all eyes turning towards him. They passed through Klerksdorp and reached Kimberly where they lunched with the directors of De Beers Ltd. and started for Capetown to receive the tremendous welcome from both Europeans and Indians. They were met on the station by Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, the Mayor of Capetown, several heads of the Government Departments and a number of personal friends of theirs.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE BEGINS.

The Round Table Conference was opened by Gen. Hertzog on 17th and several speeches of an informal character were delivered. The delegates had seated themselves round the horse-shoe table with the Premier at the head and Sir Habibullah on his right and Dr. Malan on his left. The Delegates remained seated until photographs had been taken and then dispersed. The Premier gave a dinner at Groot Schoor on 18th in honour of the Delegation. It is expected that the Conference will adjourn on 25th for the Christmas and will commence again on 2nd of January.

Meanwhile, the representatives from all parts of the Union have gone to Capetown to assist the Indian Delegation in their deliberations with the Union Government The Delegation expects to return to India in the first week of February. The general opinion here is that they should stay longer in the Union and see with their own eyes the situation and have the full and final settlement of the Indian Question in South Africa.

INDIANS UNITE IN PRAYER.

The Indians observed 19th of December as the day of prayer throughout the Union and prayed for the settlement of the relations between India and South Africa on an honourable b[illegible] The Europeans attended at several pl[illegible] prayed for the blessing of God to [illegible] devoted heads of the participat[illegible] and Table Conference.

MR. C[illegible]TIVITIES.

Mr. A[illegible]ound health, has not [illegible]y and is ever alert[illegible]ain acti-vities have concentrated on establishing the agreeable atmosphere between the two fighting sections on the Asiatic Question. It should be said to his credit that he has fully succeeded this time. The Press, both Dutch and English, have welcomed the Indian Delegation from the bottom of their hearts and urged for the wider outlook to be taken into consideration in the settlement to be arrived at between India and South Africa. Even the anti-Asiatic papers such as "The Natal Mercury" and the "Rand Daily Mail" have thoroughly changed and have claimed for a settlement honourable to both. They have vied with other papers in giving prominence to the personalities in the Indian Delegation and writings of Mr. Andrews on the subject. The Indians in South African can never repay the services of the Deenbandhu for many years to come. May he long live to continue his humanitarian efforts is the unanimous wish of the South African Indians.

UNION'S CHANCE TO SOLVE WORLD'S COLOUR PROBLEM.

One of the best recruits to the cause of peace between India and South Africa is in the person of the Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr, the Administrator (who is only 34) of Transvaal. He is the best after-dinner speaker in South Africa. He is a brilliant man with a fine educational career, being the Principal of Witwatersrand University. In course of a thoughtful speech here at the annual dinner of the S. A. Institute of Electrical Engineers, he referred to the R. T. Conference and said: "We cannot stand out on the touchline. We have got to take part in the game. We in South Africa have a great contribution to make to the solution of the world's most difficult problem—that of White and the Coloured nations. ..... Next week there will be a gathering at Capetown on which all eyes will be directed, and I believe that the resolutions of that gathering will do much either to calm or intensify those angry waves which are showing their menacing crests in China and the East Indies and other Eastern lands.

"The Battle has not yet been joined. The clas[illegible]has not yet begun. I would describe South Africa as the Balkan Peninsula in this problem of the White and the Coloured races. The incident at Sarajevo set half the world ablaze. A torch may be flickering in South Africa that may start even a greater conflagration." But even here in South Africa there may come a solution that will bring healing and harmony to the nations."

The other personality is Prof. Edgar H. Brookes. In the course of his two beautiful articles in the local "Rand Daily Mail," he pleads for the communal franchise for the Indians and their representation in the House of Assembly. Stressing the importance of the R. T. Conference he says: "Now is the psychological moment for a great gesture of goodwill for the enunciation of a clear policy, based on general principles, in place of subtle and shifting evasions. We have tried everything to solve our Indian problem except the spirit of goodwill and fairplay. Why not at last try that?"

The atmosphere is calm at the present moment on the whole, but it may be a lull before the storm. Not withstanding it is hoped that the conference will end in a settlement that will surprise both parties.

WILLING TO ASSIST INDIAN DELEGATION.

S. AFRICAN CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed by the South African Indian Congress at its sixth session (Emergency Conference) held in Durban on the 6th and 7th December last under the Deputy Presidenship of Advocate J. W. Godfrey:—

(1) That this Emergency Conference of the South African Indian Congress wishes to express to their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Polak, and Leon Polak, their sincerest and deepest sysmpathy at thi stime of their bereavement on the loss of Waldo, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Polak and only brother of Leon. This Conference prays to Almighty God that He may grant to them peace and consolation in their unspeakable sorrow.

(2) That this Emergency Conference wishes to express its deepest sympathy for the bereaved relatives of those who recently suffered death in the Dannhauser Colliery disaster.

(3) That although the South African Indian Congress has been given nd representation on the Round Table Conference in accordance with Resolution No. 3 of the South African Indian Congress unanimously passed at its fifth session held at Cape Town in November 1925, nevertheless this Emergency Conference of the South African Indian Congress expresses its willingness to assist the Indian Delegation as desired by the Government of India in its communication to the Secretary of the South African Indian Congress dated 3rd June 1926.

(4) That this Emergency Conference reaffirms its objection 'in toto' to the principles underlying the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.

PREPARATION OF STATEMENT.

(5) That Committees consisting of not more than five members from each Province elected by the Provincial bodies, prepare a statement of facts for each Province based on the following instructions and submit same to the Executive within seven days from date.

(a) The observance in spirit, as well as in letter, of the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement of 1914, the removal of disabilities and the remedy of breaches thereunder, (b) the extension of the principle of free and compulsory Education to Indian children and the provision of further educational facilities, both primary and secondary, (c) removal of immigration disabilities now suffered by Indians, (d) removal of all discriminations and disabilities under the Licensing Law, (e) removal of all disabilities in regard to the Land Question, (f) removal of laws which deprive Indians of the Municipal and Township franchise hitherto possessed by them, (g) removal of all racial discrimination contained in several legislations harshly operating against the Indians, (h) the faithful observance on the part of the Indian community of any reasonable proposals made in regard to the adoption of Western standard of living, provided disabilities which impede progress in that direction are removed, (i) and any other matter that may be deemed expedient.

(6) That the Secretary convene a meeting of the Executive of South African Indian Congress at Johannesburg as soon as possible to prepare and submit a statement embodying the views of the South African Indian Congress as representing the Indian community, to the Government of India Deputation from facts and information furnished by the Provincial Committees in terms of Resolution No. 5, hereof.

(7) That not more than three members from each Province be elected by the Provincial bodies to proceed to Cape Town and present through Rev C F Andrews the statement prepared by the Executive to the Government of India Deputation and assist in terms of Resolution No. 3 hereof.

INVOKING GOD'S BLESSING ON MAHATMA.

(8) That this Emergency Conference of the South African Indian Congress assembled at Durban prays to Almighty God that e may bestow his choicest blessings on Mahatma Gandhi, and hereby tenders its sincere thanks for his kindness in sending Rev. C. F. Andrews to help the South African Indian community in this critical period of their existence.

(9) The Emergency Conference of the South African Indian Congress assembled at Durban is grateful to its President, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, for the invaluable and inestimable services rendered by her to the Congress, and prays that she may be bestowed with long life and happiness to continue her noble work for the cause of the Indian community of South Africa.

(10) That this Emergency Conference of the South African Indian Congress hereby records its everlasting gratitude to the Rev. C. F. Andrews for his great services so nobly and unselfishly rendered and being rendered to the Indian community in the hour of its supreme need and trial.

DEPUTATION THANKED.

(11) That this Emergency Conference of the South African Indian Congress offers its grateful and sincere thanks to the members of its Deputation who visited India under the leadership of Dr. Abdur Rahman, M.P.C., on behalf of the Indian community of South Africa, and by their ceaseless labours in the cause of truth, honour and justice brought home to the Government of India and the Indian nation, the gravity of the crisis in South Africa and thereby helped materially towards the postponement of the Asiatic Bill and the acceptance of the proposal for a Round Table Conference.

(12) That this Emergency Conference hereby records its appreciation and thanks to the All-India National Congress, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the All-India Khilafat Committee, the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, National Indian Federation, All-India Muslim League and other public bodies and leaders of India for all the assistance rendered to th eSouth African Indian Congress' Deputation during its stay in India, thereby making its mission a complete success.

I. N. CONGRESS THANKED.

(13) That the Emergency Conference of the South African Indian Congress further records its deep sense of obligation and thanks to the All-India National Congress, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the All-India Khilafat Committee, the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and other public bodies and leaders of India for their timely service in sending out Rev. C. F. Andrews to the assistance of the Indian community of South Africa and that the devoted gratitude of this Conference be also conveyed by the Secretary of the South African Indian Congress to the Poet Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi for arranging with every possible help and assistance Mr. Andrews' speedy return to South Africa.

(14) That this Emergency Conference hereby places on record its sincere sense of high appreciation for the self-sacrificing services so unflinchingly and unsparingly rendered by the Honorary General Secretary Mr. A. I. Kajee.

(15) That this Conference hereby places on record its profound sense of gratitude to the Deputy-President Advocate J. W. Godfrey for the very able manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the Conference, thereby making possible the prevailing spirit of goodwill that is so necessary in the work of the community.

(16) That this Congress empowers the Executive to take all necessary measures to give effect to the principles in the foregoing resolutions in so far as such resolutions fall within its scope, and generally to act in regard to the resolution as provided in the Constitution of the South African Indian Congress.

WHY SIR L. HEPPER RESIGNED.

GOVERNMENT EXPLANATION.

A Government Press Note states:

The appointment of Sir Lawess Hepper, as Director of Development was first made by the Government of Bombay, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, on 8th November 1920, on an agreement of five years which expired on 7th November 1925. Government then offered Sir Lawess Hepper an extension of his appointment for a further period of two years from 8th November 1925. This was accepted by Sir Lawless Hepper, subject to the stipulation that Government should if possible, release him at the end of the first year. In accordance with these arrangements and at his request, Government have permitted Sir Lawless Hepper to relinquish the appointment of Director of Development on 30th November 1926 and to proceed on leave preparatory to retirement on 1st December 1926. This leave will expire on 6th January 1927, from which date the appointment of Director of Development will be abolished.

As a temporary arrangement Government have appointed Mr. K. S. Framji, who retired from the appointment of Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, from the 2nd December 1926, to be Joint Secretary to Government, Development Department and Chief Engineer Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, with effect from the same date. Mr. Framji will exercise the powers of a Chief Engineer as prescribed in the Public Works Department Code. The appointment of Chief Engineer, Reclamation Branch, will now be designated Chief Engineer (Executive), Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, and will be continued, till the termination of the agreement of the present holder, with the same powers hitherto.

ARMY IN INDIA RESERVE OF OFFICERS,

INDIAN RECEIVES COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

It is understood that Mr. K. D. H. Framjee, son of Mr. D. H. Framjee of Simla has received a Commission in the Army in India Reserve of Officers. Mr. Framjee is the first Indian to receive a Commission in the Reserve.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6).

say is that if the present regime has earned any distinction that has been earned by the dexterity with which these departments have been kept always in want. I do not understand why this should be so in the case of the Co-operative Department. Some thing must be wrong somewhere when even the most modest needs of the Department cannot often be satisfied. In the matter of audit, in the matter of the training scheme, in the matter of promotion of new types of societies such as supply and sale societies, it is difficult to see why necessary help should not be forthcoming.

Soon after the appointment of the Royal Agricultural Commission was announced, a correspondent to a well-known Anglo-Indian daily wrote from Simla that "the Commission itself was planned by Lord Reading to provide a counter move to the Charka cry of Gandhi and the Swarajist movement for village reconstruction." Whether there is any foundation for this statement or not, the Commission will have ample opportunities of studying the real situation and of recommending measures for the amelioration of the condition of people who stand in need of relief. Let us hope unlike preceding Commissions Lord Linglithgow's Commission will avoid the mistake of resting their laurels mainly on the creation of numerous fat berths.

OUTSIDE CAPITAL FOR AGRICULTURE

The other day I noticed an article on the work of the Commission, apparently inspired from Simla or Delhi, that appeared in a well-known British financial journal. In the course of the article the writer suggested that the situation demanded an extensive supply of capital to agriculturists and this capital should be supplied from England. I consider the proposal to be one of the most dangerous ever made, and I am sure Lord Linlithgow's Commission will never advocate such a dubious course. During the recent severe agricultural depression in the U. S. A., the Government adopted a comprehensive scheme for affording credit relief to the agriculturist. The system that has been adopted provides finance not only for marketing, but also for production. It makes it possible for agriculturists to set up their own credit societies, run on co-operative lines, and draw upon the resources of the system which are considerable. The Government established the War Finance Corporation and finally passed the Agricultural Credit Act of 1923 by which the new system called the Federal Intermediate Credit System became a part of their permanent financial structure. It is quite possible to adopt a similar system in India with the help of the co-operative movement. If you use foreign capital in preference to indigenous you will make the situation an exceedingly complicated and difficult one.—Free Press.

"THEY DO NOT LIVE, THEY ONLY EXIST."

CAPITALISTIC EXPLOITATION OF LABOUR.

ACHARYA RAY ON BENEFIT OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Presiding over the Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Dacca on the 8th instant, Acharya P. C. Ray dwelt on the numerous advantages of Co-operation and the deform it needed in certain directions particularly relating to the adaptability of certain Western principles suited to the needs and requirements of this country. The following are Excerpts from his speech.

THE WORK BEFORE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

I join with you in according a most cordial welcome to Lord Linlithgow and the members of the Royal Agricultural Commission who have honoured us by their presence this afternoon. The Co-operative movement is very largely a movement for the benefit of agriculturists, and agriculturists constitute over 70 per cent of our population. If the labours of the Agricultural Commission are to be of benefit to the general body of people of this country they would have to depend very largely on co-operative principles and methods. It is fitting, therefore, that the members of the Royal Commission should come into actual touch with co-operative workers of the province in order that they may get thereby some insight into the working of the movement. I wish they could visit some of the societies of villages which reflect the special peculiarities of the soil of Bengal as also some of those institutions which indicate the trend of the Co-operative movement of this province.

JUTE INDUSTRY IN BENGAL.

One of the essentials for the success of a genuine co-operative movement is the pressure of some need that has to be fulfilled. Our province satisfies this condition to the fullest possible extent. Bengal possesses the most fertile of lands and her resources are ample. But while the abounding resources that she possesses have enriched people from afar, her own people are showing signs of disease and destitution as a result of the organised exploitation that is going on. An enquiry into the circumstances that have brought about this state of affairs would, I believe, help us in finding out remedies that would be effective.

I would like to refer here to the problem of jute. It is virtually a monopoly of Bengal. Roughly about 60 lacs bales of jute are consumed by the mills here and about 40 lacs bales are exported to foreign countries. If the produce is limited to 100 lacs bales and the growers resort to co-operative methods of distribution, the advantages from the sale of jute that now go to adventurers and speculators who have nothing to do with the actual production of jute, would accrue to the cultivators themselves. If we take 100 lacs bales of jute to be the average annual yield, its price at a very modest calculation would come up to 50 crores of rupees. From enquiries made it appears that at least 25 per cent of the ultimate price of jute, that is about 12½ crores, go to the pockets of the interminable series of middle-men who infest the jute trade. If the process of distribution is carried on in accordance with Co-operative principle this amount would be placed at the disposal of jute cultivators. With a view to helping the cultivators co-operative jute sale and supply societies have been started and these have set to work in right earnest.

UNSCRUPULOUS LABOUR EXPLOITATION.

In this connection I desire to quote the observation that Sir D. M. Hamilton made in the course of one of his speeches in Calcutta in 1918. He said:—"As the holder of a few jute mill shares I feel ashamed to look a jute grower in the face. That we should be taking in 100 per cent dividends while he is on his beam ends for want of a banking organisation to tide him over his evil day, does not tally with British ideas of fair play. It hardly seems playing the game; and it 'maun press mance sair' on the Dundee conscience. But what the jute growers are suffering from now is what the masses of India more or less suffer from the day they take up life's burden till the day they lay it down. It is a condition of things that can be tolerated no longer, and it is not a credit to British rule that it has been tolerated so long. The people must be organised co-operatively which is the only possible way, and linked on to a banking system which will enable them to compete on equal terms with the rest of the world. To expect that the people of India will ever be able to develop either their bodies or their souls when burdened with a 100 per cent. finance and tied to a millstone of debt, is folly; and to promise them the place of partner in the Empire while denying them a banking organisation which will enable them to reach that place, is to make a mockery of any reform scheme." These observations were made by one of the sincerest friends of Indian cultivators and the Co-operative movement—himself a Scotchman, and it is Scotchmen who practically control the entire jute industry of India.

The jute trade brings an immense accession of wealth to a group of affluent, influential and powerful people. This wealth is secured by processes that tend to impoverish and demoralise almost the entire body of the people who come into contact with any form of jute business. Any steps that might be taken to put an end to this deplorable state of affairs, if these are to be effective, will naturally arouse the opposition of powerful vested interests. Whether the Co-operative Department which depends so largely on Government support, is strong enough to stand this opposition I do not know. All that I can say is that the position is so unwholesome that it should not be allowed to rest where it is. While on this subject I should like to suggest that considering the condition of the cultivators of jute a portion of the proceeds of the export duty on jute should be devoted to the promotion of their welfare. This demand is so manifestly just and equitable that the matter does not require any emboration at my hands. But we cannot expect our Government to give effect to our suggestion unless proper pressure is put on them.

HUNGER STRICKEN INDIA.

The situation as regards food supply is, indeed, one of great danger to the health of the people. Mr. Arnold Lupton, a British Engineer, who visited India a few years ago, in his very interesting and stimulating book "Happy India: As it might be if guided by Modern Science," after an elaborate enquiry of the economic conditions of India, carried on with the help of high Government officials, has come to the conclusion that the present food production in this country is insufficient and that an increase in the production of grain is absolutely necessary for the health of the people. "I consider" he writes, "it is disgraceful to the British Empire that there should be any large body of its citizens who are continually hungry. I do not think that the Government can be blamed for occasional famines. When the monsoon fails, the crops fail, and there must be great hardship and shortage of food and I do not say that occasional hardships are necessarily a great evil to a great people. But if I am told that fifty millions of the subjects of the Emperor of India never have a full meal from the 1st January to the 31st December, that when they have an occasional feast, as at the marriage of a daughter or a son, that feast is paid for with borrowed money which leaves the father in debt for the rest of his life, then I think that something is wrong in the State, and that the first effort of any ruler should be to see if it is possible to improve the economic position of the people so that under average conditions of climate the people shall be well-fed, well-clothed, and well housed and live in sanitary conditions which give them the enjoyment of good health. These are the first conditions of national welfare."

"THEY DO NOT LIVE, THEY ONLY EXIST."

Mr. Lupton says that if the Government cannot bring about a better condition they should resign. He has been "forced to the conclusion", he says, "that India requires to be guided by men of science." "Under such a regime" he goes on to say "there would be abundance even for the poorest classes: granaries filled in good seasons would provide food for both men and cattle during seasons of drought. The poor labourers would have money for simple pleasure and all classes might join in a prosperity that would make India a happy country." "India", he adds "ought not to be a country where the most useful part of the population is a subject for pity or contempt." I quote these words because the co-operative movement also aims to achieve the objects the writer has set forth. Mr. Lupton deals with the subject of India's agriculture at considerable length and the suggestions that he has made on the subject show at once his insight into the Indian problem and his practical sympathy for the poor cultivators. He quotes the opinion of an English nobleman who was a Presidency Governor in India not long ago has said. "They do not live, they only exist." I commend Mr. Arnold Lupton's book to the notice of the members of the Royal Agricultural Commission.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

A very hopeful feature of the situation is the enthusiasm with which young men belonging to the bhadralog class are more and more taking to manual labour. But the situation demands that progress in this direction should be more rapid. People should realise the significance of the words of Harry Quilter who said: "There is no other fine art than this the passing of a man's soul into the work of his hands." If the unemployment problem is to be solved two things are needed above everything else. There should be no aversion to manual labour and people should realise that the creation of new appointments does not produce wealth. If the economic condition of the people is to be improved new wealth is to be produced. Mr. Arnold Lupton to whose work on India I have already referred shows how the wealth of India can be increased to a very considerable extent only by improved agriculture. That there is ample scope of development in this direction will be clear from the following figures. The yield per acre of rice in Japan is 6232 lbs. and in Egypt 1610 lbs but in India it is only 1220 lbs. The yield of wheat in Japan is 1318 lbs. and in Egypt 1498 lbs. but in India it is only 617 lbs. per acre.

We are often told of the great opportunities that the Reforms have opened up in the transferred subjects of administration specially those which are described as "nation building" subjects. From my experience of the administration of these departments in this province, all that I can

(Continued in column 4).

A HYPOCRITIC INSTITUTION.

LALAJI ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BENARES, Jan. 8.

The All-India Collegiate debate was held under the auspices of the Benares Hindu University. Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Gyanendranath Chakrawarti, and Professor Seshadri were judges. Students from Intermediate College Aligarh, Government College, Lahore, and students from Patna, Agra, Ceylon, and students from the Theosophical Girls' College Benares, took part in the debate.

The subject of the debate was: That in the opinion of this House the Institution of the League of Nations is a menace to subject nations.

There were two competitors from each college, one in favour of the above and another against the theme. Mr. Parmanand Soni of the Government College, Lahore, was awarded the first prize of a gold medal valued Rs. 200. Some books were also given to him. Mr. J. K. Banerjee of the Christian College, Lucknow, stood second and was awarded a gold medal of Rs. 7' while Mr. P. Nada Rajah of Law College, Ceylon, stood third and was awarded a gold medal of Rs. 50. The above three winners spoke in favour of the theme. There was a prize for the best lady speaker and that was awarded to Miss Ganga Barputi of the Theosophical College.

She spoke opposing the theme.

"The League of Nations is a hypocritic institution, composed of representatives of some bigger nations for the purpose of subjugating smaller nations." This was the observation made by Lala Lajpat Rai, the principal judge of the competition, in bringing the interesting function to a close.—Free Press.

SIR J. C. BOSE AT HARAPPA

[illegible] TION WORK

HARAPPA, Jan. 8.

Sir Jagdish Bose, President of the Indian Science Congress, Lady Bose, Lala Harkishan Lal, Mr. Yusuf Ali and other members of the Congress arrived here on Friday afternoon by special train and proceeded in motor lorries and on foot to the ancient mounds at Harappa in the Montgomery district, which lie on the south bank of thee deserted bed of the river Ravi. Arriving there, the party inspected the excavation work going on under the supervision of Pandit Madhav Sarup, Superintendent in charge of the excavations.

By far the most interesting finds are the stone seals bearing fine carving of sacred bulls and inscriptions in a language which has not yet been deciphered. Another interesting find is that of a copper jug full of copper instruments such as knives and daggers. In another tent there were photographs of finds made in the mounds at Mohanjo Daro in the Larkana district of Sind which stand on the ancient bed of the river Indus about four hundred miles south-west of Harappa. These photographs show that the discoveries made at Mohenjo Daro are essentially similar to those made in Harappa and both bear affinities with the Sumerian culture of Mesopotamia as revealed by the finds at Kish and other place.

Sir Jagdish and Lady Bose and the other scientists and visitors were greatly interested in the finds kept in the museum of the Archaeological Department here. They returned to Lahore at night. On their way to Harappa the party halted at Renala and inspected Sir Gangaram's hydro-electric power station.—A. P.

INDIANS' SHORT COMINGS.

IGNORANCE OF "PLAYING THE GAME".

BANGALORE, Jan 8.

"It is a curious paradox that, while Indian philosophical thoughts and religious aspirations assert the unity of all life, the general tendency among the majority of Indian people has been towards individual action. We are, as yet, far from being adepts in what other countries call "team work.' We do not know how to play the game and are a little too fond of hampering, instead of helping one another", said Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, at the opening ceremony of the Shimoga Club. He referred with feelings of satisfaction to the sign of the times, a growing realisation, even among the rural population, of the effectiveness of concerted action.

Concluding, he said: "There can hardly be any finer discipline than that which comes out of the necessity of social life, to adapt one's thoughts and feelings, at the same time conceding the same rights to others. In such circumstances, one is bound to experience the growth of higher nature and enter upon the eager areas of true cultural enjoyment."

IRRIGATION IN MYSORE.

Replying to the address presented at Shikarpur yesterday, the Dewan of Mysore referred to the Kumulvati Reservoir Project, and said that the Government of Mysore was keenly alive to the necessity of developing irrigation, and had investigated the project as far back as 1921. The original estimate had to be considerably modified owing to the disadvantages peculiar to the locality, and the project, according to the present estimates, would cost Rs. 18 1/2 lakhs. The whole question thus required further consideration.—A. P.

CHINESE HOIST NATIONAL FLAG.

(Continued from page 9).

adequate effectively to resist the aggression.—Reuter's Special.

60 AMERICANS EVACUATE FROM HANKOW.

Shanghai.—Sixty American women and children have been evacuated from Hankow.—Reuter.

NO REASON FOR PANIC.

PLACATING THE LEADING AMERICAN RESIDENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Hankow, 6th.—Eugene Chen met the leading American residents this afternoon and discussed the position. He assured them that there was no reason for panic and declared that the Cantonese Nationalist Government could control the situation. Subsequently the majority of the American community decided to evacuate the city. A meeting between Eugene Chen and British residents was also arranged, but it proved a fiasco as only one person turned up besides the British Consul General. Only one feeling prevails among the British residents remaining in Hankow, namely utter lack of confidence.—Reuter.

CHINESE TROOPS GUARD CONSULATE BUILDING.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Shanghai.—A message from the Japanese source in Hankow states that flag is no longer flying over the British Consulate general and the Chinese troops are guarding the Consulate building where the Consul General is still staying. The British residents remaining in Hankow have taken refuge in the premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Asiatic Petroleum Company which the Chinese troops are guarding. A committee of five selected from members of the local Kuimintang is now governing the British concession.—Reuter.

BRITISH EVACUATION FROM CHENGTU

Peking.—The evacuation of the British men as well as women from Chengtu and elsewhere in the province of Szechuan and other parts of Southern and Western China has begun in some places while all preparatioss have been completed

SUFFICIENT BRITISH FORCE IN HANKOW.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

London.—Authoritative circles in London consider the promises of Eugene Chen to maintain law and order in the British concession at Hankow as an asset. It is opined that it is "up to" Chen to prove that the Cantonese Nationalist movement is law-abiding and worthy of recognition by Powers. Therefore some confidence is felt that he will carry out his undertakings.

It is understood that higher authorities in London entirely approve of the action taken at Hankow which was taken on the entire responsibility of the local British authorities, who, as competent authorities opine acted wisely in choosing the alternative of attack by a mob with the Cantonese troops protecting the British to a possible attack by a mob aided by the Cantonese troops. It is emphasised that the removal of women and children was not a panic measure but was taken in order to give the admiral and other authorities a free hand. It is stated that sufficient forces are available to deal with the situation if Chen fails to carry out his promise.—Reuter.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH FORBEARANCE.

New York.—The whole press is following with intense interest the dramatic developments in China to which even Mexico and Nicaragua take the second place. The remarkable tact and forbearance of the British naval authorities in the most difficult circumstances are emphasised on all sides. The majority of newspapers point out that the Hankow disturbances constitute strange commentary on the liberal tone of the recent British memorandum.

The "Herald Tribune" says:—The State Department has been reserving its answer to the British Note and by a curious coincidence riots broke out almost at the moment when the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives was introducing a resolution which would orient the American policy more or less in the British direction. The resolution will now be examined in lurid if confusing light of Hankow. Intervention looms more and more large as the tale of incidents mounts up.—Reuter.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ARRIVING AT HONGKONG.

HONKONG, Jan. 8.

Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, the new Commander-in-Chief, China Station has left for Nanking.—Reuter.

NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

A MAN OF VAST EXPERIENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

A Graduate in Arts and Law, Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar, whose appointment as Dewan of Baroda has been officially announced to-day, carries with him an expetience of over 23 years in various spheres. Born of a very respectable Vaishnava family in Vangal Village in the Trichinopoly District, the Rao Bahadur had his early education in the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and from there moved to Madras where he graduated in Arts and Law. He entered Government service in 1902 by the open door of competitive examination, heading the list among the successful. In 1902 he acted as Divisional Officer in various districts till 1908, when his services were lent to the Cochin State for 3 years. There he held the Chief Revenue Officer's place and acquitted himself

NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

P. P. B.

Rao Bahadur Krishnamachariar who it is reported has been appointed the Dewan of Baroda.

creditably from his reversion to Government service. He acted for 6 years as Assistant Secretary to the Board and as Under Secretary to the Government in the local, Municipal and Legislative Departments. In 1919 he was appointed trustee to the Vizianagram Somasthanam, being the first Indian to be appointed to the place, and he handed over the estate in a solvent condition to the young Rajah in 1922. Thereafter he went out as the Collector of Ramnad, and in 1924 he was drafted to the Secretariat as Secretary to the Law Department which post he has held ever since. He was nominated as expert member to the Madras Legislative Council in connection with the Andhra University and Borstal Bills, and his advice was very useful. He is a gentleman of amiable disposition, and Baroda will find no cause to regret his selection.

RETENTION OF EXPORT DUTY

SKIN AND HIDES MERCHANTS' DEMAND.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Southern India Skin and Hides Merchants' Association has addressed the Madras Chamber of Commerce, asking the Chamber to support the Association in regard to its demand for the retention of the present export duty on raw skin and hides. The Chamber has resolved to invite the Skin and hide Merchants' Association and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce to make a joint representation with them to the Government of India, urging the Tariff Board to investigate the conditions of the tanning industry, before any steps are taken to remove the duty on raw hides and skins.—A. P.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

DECISION IRREVOCABLE, SAYS GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

MYITKYINA, Jan. 8.

This morning His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. Fearnley Whittingstall, Private Secretary and Captain Tozer, aide-de-camp attended the ceremonial parade of the military police. Later His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Thornton Commissioner, Mr. Brander, Chief Secretary, Mr. Craw, Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Barnard had an interview with Kachin chiefs of whom there are about one hundred at present in Myitkyina. The chiefs gave expression to their views on the coming abolition of slavery, and His Excellency informed them that though he was prepared to receive and consider suggestions or petitions from them, the decision to abolish slavery was irrevocable.—A. P.

"HERALD" EXPOSED AGAIN

(Continued from page 8)

make promises wthout entertaining the slightest intention of keeping them.

Mr. Dadubhai's Letter.

I then touched upon Mr. Dadubhai's letter which sought summarily to dismiss the Dewan Bahadur from the Council Nationalist Party. Questioned regarding the propriety of the letter Mr. Mehta stated:—

"I would say that without any resolution of the party of which he is the Provisional Secretory, authorising him to write to the Dewan Bahadur in the way he has done, it was premeature on his part to say that the Hon. Mr. Desai had ceased to be a member of the party, although the Swarajists would be perfectly justified in demanding his resignation as they had joined the party on that express condition. It would have been more in order for Mr. Dadubhai to have referred Mr. Nariman's letter to his party."

Thus in effect Mr. Mehta agrees with me in believing that Mr. Dadubhai's action was clearly 'ultra vires' and he differs from the precipitate ideas of Messrs. Nariman and Ginwalla in the matter. I am sorry to see that Mr. Mehta has in the course of his interview published in the "Herald" loosely talked of many irrelevant matters and attributed all kinds of designs and disappointments to the "Chronicle" of which I am sure it is perfectly innocent. He has, therefore only, to thank himself if his words torn from their context continue to be exploited by the "Herald" for pouring its vials of unseemly wrath on this paper.

Swarajists as Footstools.

I have asserted before—and I have no hesitation in repeating even to-day—that the Swarajists have really served, however unwittingly—the Dewan Bahadur as footstools for ascending to his Ministerial "gadi." As the truth appears to have dawned at last on the "Herald,'s" mind I questioned Mr. Mehta on the matter. He said:

"The fact that the Dewan Bahadur was a member of the Party does not entitle him to any sympathy from the Swarajist members in his ministerial career. They would be just as free as they would have been otherwise for treating him on the same basis as the other Ministers."

A Secret Pledge.

Further questioned about the pledge that Mr. Dadubhai and some other members are said to have given to the Dewan Bahadur, Mr. Mehta said:

"So far as I know, many members of the Party from all parts of the Presidency were prepared to accept the Dewan Bahadur's leadership"—it being kept ambiguous if the leadership meant the presidentship of the Party or the Ministerial post—"and that, perhaps, may have led Government to appoint him to the Ministry."

Will this statement—which reveals something more of the inner history of the Dewan Bahadur's Ministership—inspire Mr. Dadubhai to take up my challenge and clear up the tales of his dubious tactics that reaches my ears from all sides?

United Oppsosition.

After wading through all these controversial matters, Mr. Mehta in conclusion sounded a happy note. Asked about the desirability of cementing both the Council parties, Mr. Mehta said:

"I agree. Unless the United Nationalist Party is prepared to be a Ministerial Party intent on backing up Dr. Paranjype there should be no difficulty in their joining—in fact it is bound to join—Mr. Dadubhai's Party to form an United Opposition and I would certainly suggest that both these parties should amalgamate on the basis of reserving to individual groups freedom of obeying their party mandates when necessary."

I doubt the propriety of the last proviso set out by Mr. Mehta but I cordially pray with him for the unity of both the parties as the Ministerial scramble is now at an end.

ART IN AHMEDABAD.

(Continued from page 8)

truction in ars the city provides and would provide. The Intellectuals who recently celebrated their Youth Week appeared to be touched, however remotely, by the universal current of thought. Their desires or their demand may still be unformed or inarticulate. But the intense dissatisfaction with the present impels them to demand, from those entrusted with their destiny, something altogether distinct from their heritage of despair. The arts and crafts exhibition they arranged was an undertaking on a very modest scale. And, yet, no one who witnessed Prof. Malkani and his colleagues from the other colleges and the band of young workers under them could possibly miss the significance of their struggle for the higher standards of life.

Bold Heroism.

It was the same reverence, natural to the young impulses of youth, for lofty ideals that prompted what may be described as the bold heroism of workers like Miss Indumati Chamanlal and Miss Mrudula Ambalal What did they try to achieve? They had determined to register a protest against the monstrosities in the theatre we tamely accept for our entertainment. It was not, as those who witnessed their efforts could see, an easy task. The artistic distinction they sought to achieve in some of the items of the theatricals during the celebrations by means of skilful stage adaptations, arrangements, and employment of material distinctly Indian and distinctly artistic, was, judging from the short time and the limited resources at their disposal, an effective protest.

Human Values.

It was more. It was not merely negative. It affirmed the place of art, of beauty, in daily life and surroundings. The effort seemed to be on a modest scale. Was it insignificant? Those who have attempted to fathom the utter degradation of the theatre, which reflects and helps to spread the vitiated aptitudes of the times, cannot falter for a reply. Scholarship, art and culture must teach and uplift the young imagination and impulses of the nation from the wretched quag-mire. The young minds demand a message of hope, not of despair. That message is in art, in beauty, sought and maintained, in daily life and surroundings. They seek significance and human values in life. Art is affirmative, positive. Art must guide their journey towards the

"THE TIMES" IN MILITANT MOOD.

PLEA FOR "FORCING THE ISSUE"

RUGBY, Jan. 8.

Commenting on the situation in China. "The imes" says it is the task of British diplomacy in the present circumstances to force upon the Cantonese Government at Hankow the issue whether they are acting in purely Chinese national interest or with some other object.—B. O. W.

LONDON NOTES.

THE BONDS OF EMPIRE.

(BY OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

"Yesterday I was in the East End at an unemployed meeting. I heard inflammatory speeches; but they all echoed only one cry. We want bread! We want bread!" I thought about this on the way home, and I became more and more convinced of the importance of Imperialism. My cherished idea provides a solution for the social problem. In order to save 40,000,000 inhabitants of the United Kingdom from a bloody civil war, we colonial statesmen must take possession of new lands suitable for peopling by the surplus population of this country, where we shall be able to find new markets for the goods produced in our factories and mines. The Empire, as I have always said, is a question of the belly. If you want to avoid civil war, you must become an Imperialist." Thus in 1895, spoke Cecil Rhodes, millionaire, monarch of finance, the man who was mainly responsible for the Boer war.

THE WORLD'S WORKSHOP.

By the end of the last century the golden age of British capitalism was at an end. Thanks to the industrial revolution and her success in the Napoleonic wars, Britain had secured for herself a pre-eminent position among the nations of the world. She ruled the seven seas and created the world market in the process. By 1826, the manufacturing industry of England was computed as four times greater than that of all the other continents taken collectively; and sixteen such continents as Europe could not manufacture so much cotton as England did. She had become the world's workshop. Parallel with the immense rise in productive power, the population of Britain which at the time of Waterloo was just twelve times the present population of Bombay, was also increasing with giant strides. But by 1850 to 1880, new rivals began to appear on the scenes to undermine her monopolist position in the World Market. From the eighties onwards an obvious weakening of Britain set in. New states entered the World's arena, Germany being in the front rank. At the same time Britain's antiquated industrial structure began to reveal its detrimental conservative defects. The trustified industries of Germany and America, profiting by the latest technical advances and protected behind the high tariff walls, started delivering heavy blows. The displacement of Great Britain from the position of world domination occupied by her so long thus came to be openly revealed during the fourth quarter of the last century, and towards the beginning of the present century it produced a state of internal want of confidence among the upper-classes and profound discontent among the masses.

DEPTRATE REMEDIES.

The political managers of the British bourgeoisie realized that the desperate situation needed desparate remedies. The words of Cecil Rhodes given at the top clearly explain the lines on which the imperial mind was working. The pacifist liberal philosophy of British capitalism in its hey day was giving way to a fever of jingoism. Besides joining in the general hunt with rival European powers for the last unappropriated territory of the earth's surface Britain launched on a policy of intensive development of her colonies. Being challenged in the markets of the world, she was driven to create her own exclusive markets. She could no longer support so large a population as before in the mother country. The army of unemployed in Britain at present is twice as large as the standing Military Army of France. But the rapid (agricultural) development of the dominions would absorb the surplus population of the home country and in its turn create an enlarged market for the industrial product of Great Britain. Incidentally it would provide immense opportunities for investment to the British financiers, and the annual tribute flowing back from the colonies would help to keep up the declining splendour of the British bourgeoisie. There was therefore a phenomenal rise in the export of capital from the mother country to the dominions.

LOAN-BONDS OF EMPIRE.

The "Bonds of Empire Unity" which Australian Labour Premiers are so anxious to strengthen are loan-bonds and debentures issued on the London Stock exchange. The public debt is, of course, only one obvious and direct method of levying tribute from the colonies. Finance-capital finds multifarious channels for penetration. There was, for example, an invitingly profitable scope for British investors in Australian shipping and trading companies, and then there are still more direct ways of exploiting the Australian workers and farmers. Quite the largest part of rural Australia is owned, directly or indirectly, and exploited by London financiers, who are virtually landlords, drawing their "rent" in the shape of dividends either from "Pastoral" joint-stock companies which conduct vast cattle and sheep stations as business enterprises; or from banks and mortgage and investment companies which get control of small holdings in periods of drought or glut. It is estimated that in most agricultural districts, 97 p.c. of the farmers are mortaged upto the eyes. The commonwealth statisticians have computed that Life Assurance companies alone have advanced 120 million pounds on mortgages and joint-stock banks have advanced 198 million pounds. These appalling figures are fairly indicative of the process by which the small farmers of Australia are virtually being expropriated by the idle financiers of a far country like Britain.

DOMINIONS' COMPETITION.

But the ugly irruption of the last war has fairly cut across these golden bonds of Empire unity. The war which dealt the death-blow to the old European supremacy of production and finance raised up new capitalist powers to follow hard on their footsteps in the final world imperialist conflict. Chief of these was the United States of America. But alongside of United States rose up the other capitalist powers outside Europe, namely, the Dominions of Canada, Australia and South Africa, and Japan and India.

The industrial output of South Africa increased within five years by 150 per cent. Canada increased her water-power by eighteen million horse-power, with the result that the majority of Canadian exports are now industrial exports. By 1921-22, Australia had 18,000 industrial establishments.

What does this industrial rise of the dominions mean for British capitalism? It means not only the steady loss of markets for British manufactures; it means that the Dominions have actually become rivals of British Capitalism. Australia, Canada, and South Africa have not only become increasingly closed to British exports, have not only become independent capitalist powers, but have begun to export against Britain.

The steady step by step decline of the British Empire's system of foreign policy is shown in the following extract from a recent issue of the leading British journal on Empire politics: "The Round Table":—"The difficulty of the present day situation is largely due to the fact that the assumption which has governed the conduct of foreign affairs since the appearance of the Imperial War Cabinet, namely, that it was possible for the six self governing nations of the Empire to consult together sufficiently continuously and sufficiently effectively to formulate a common policy for dealing with foreign affairs and to make themselves jointly responsible for such a common policy—has broken down. The system worked triumphantly after the Washington Conference on the Pacific and naval disarmament. It began to weaken at Chanak. It was badly strained at Lausanne. It was only maintained by a fiction during the London Conference on Reparations. It disappeared altogether at Locarno."

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION IN MADRAS.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION OF PARTY

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Writing in the "New India," Mr. B. Siva Rao says that the time has come when steps should be taken to bring into one organisation those who accept the creed of Responsive Co-operation in this Presidency. He is of opinion that those who fought the elections on the Swarajist ticket in Madras are not necessarily Swarajists by conviction and they were led into the Swaraj Party by the peculiar communal situation in this Presidency and the absence of an organised group or party standing for responsive co-operation.—A. P.

His Highness the Mah[illegible] Mysore has agreed to donate a[illegible]00 for the maintenance of [illegible] beggare in the State.

A Patna mess[illegible].—It is understood [illegible] formally open [illegible]ical College at [illegible].P.

TRAINING MIND AND BODY

REMOVE BAN OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

SIR M. BUTLER'S ADVICE TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

The opening ceremony of the Nagpur University Building named "Jamsetji Building", for which the firm of Messrs. Tata and Sons donated one lakh of rupees on behalf of three mills, was performed this afternoon by H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, Governor of the Province.

Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur university in his third Convocation address reviewed briefly the progress made by the university during the year and expressed satisfaction with the harmonious co-operation of all his colleagues for promoting the best interests of the institution. He emphasised that efforts should not be relaxed to maintain a high level of efficiency such as would command recognition in the academic world, Indian and British. While recognising the demands for making the examinations as easy as possible he ventured to submit that it was a wrong attitude and expressed his opinion that the examinations were not meant for a mere passport for employment or entsy into a lucrative profession. It must be a test of the possession of a well-defined and well recognised standard of culture. Regarding the replacing of English as the medium of instruction he said that English was to a considerable extent a world language. For India it was the agency for the interchange of ideas with the rest of the world. It must also remain the principal medium of intercourse between the different races and communities of India till we were able to evolve a common indigenous language of our own.

A NOTEWORTHY FEATURE.

A noteworthy feature of the examinations was the increase in the number of women candidates. As regards imparting legal education he said that an ideal system would have been to have a law college like the Arts and scienc ecolleges with whole time professors and students but even apart from financial considerations there was a large volume of public opinion against such a system. He acknowledged the need for improving the system of training of the future members of the bar and those who were to man the judicial administration. Referring to the cry of unemployment among the educated classes he said that the keynote of their policy should be to train boys in such professions and industries where employment could either be at once had or likely to be had in the near future. Concluding his address he advised the students that their goal should be devotion to truth, a spirit of self-abnegation for the public good and a disciplined patriotism which placed the country above narrow sectional and communal interests. The country was in need of such men who would rejoice at very opportunity of sacrifice inspired by a consuming love for the mother land.

CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS

Sir Montagu Butler, Chancellor of the Nagpur University in his convocation speech expressed satisfaction at having named the university building "The Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata Buildings", and thanked Sir Dorab Tata for his gift. His Excellency then referred to the fact that no European had been recruited to the Indian Educational Service in this province for the last eleven years. He said that Government service was not, and should not be the only goal of a young man's ambition but with the reconstitution of the Public Services now in the air, it might be worth while to bring out what the real position was with regard to Indianisation. Apart from the Educational Service, other important Services which Parliament had offered to the elected representatives of the Indian people to administer themselves were those which dealt with agriculture, veterinary science and engineering. Already they had been Indianised to a large extent but since April last they had been put at the disposal of the local Government to recruit for, or organise, more or less as they would, and there was nothing if the legislative Council so wished to prevent Ministers from increasing the Indian element in them to any extent they might think proper. On the reserved side of Government a similar striking change was in progress, for example, of the 33 members of the Civil Service who had not completed ten years service in the Province, 17 or just over half, were Indians, whilst in the Forest Service, which tapped a different class of recruit, there were eight Indians out of 17 of a similar standing. Amongst the members of the Civil Service of eleven or more years' standing, there were only three Indians and in the Forest Service there were only two members of the domiciled community who had put in over ten years' service.

The significance of the upheaval which had taken place in the last decade was apparent. As the years rolled by very quickly and with the recruitment going on as it was now, it could only be a matter of a short time before the constitution of the Service changed completely from the older generation.

BODY.

the universities advised them also that no part in ss he defend his own country by force of arms and the basic condition for handling a rifle was the physical strength to do so. He advocated female education to see the end of mass ignorance and illiteracy for which the Government had appointed a strong Committee to go into the matter. He advised the removal gradually of the ban on the depressed classes for the removal of the idea of untouchability must come before India could take her proper place among the free nations.

Concluding his speech, His Excellency advised the students and graduates not to be disappointed with the slow progress towards the realization of their ideals but asked them to remember that it was in the labour towards the ideals rather than in their achievement that happiness was often best found. As a wise man truly said:—"To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive and the true success is to labour." Also there was no end to anything. The ends we aim at turn out when we reach them to be but the beginnings. "Realize all this and you will have found one of the

POONA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

POONA, Jan. 7.

The All-India Women's Conference adopted this afternoon several resolutions regarding the establishment of special schools for defectives and Government aid for such private enterprise, provision of proper facilities for girls observing purdah in educational institutions, investigations into the problem of testing progress as the undue importance attached to examinations had hindered eductaional progress and the systematic medical inspection of schools and colleges. In the case of girls the inspection should be carried out by lady doctors.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

The following resolution regarding secondary education was also carried: That the vernacular should be the medium of instruction English being a compulsory second subject. Hindi should be included in the secondary school curriculum and should be an alternative to the classical languages one of which should be compulsory (b) that the needs of girls who do not intend to take the alternative courses established to suit up college education, these including domestic science, fine arts, handicrafts and industries (c) that it is desirable that sex hygiene be taught in all secondary schools and colleges by competent teachers and that (d) separate schools for girls should be established where there are no such schools and where such demand exists. The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

Among the distinguished visitors to-day were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Saraladevi Chaudrani.—A. P.

SESSION CONCLUDES.

POONA CITY, Jan. 8.

The All-India Women's Conference concluded to-day after adopting several resolutions urging the addition of fine arts, advanced domestic science, journalism, social service and architecture as optionals to the college curricula and that scholarships be offered to women students to attract them to take up law, mediine, social siience and fine arts. Other resolutions favoured the establishment of residential colleges for women and the appointment of a lady professor as adviser in colleges where there were women students and requested Government to provide mistresses for teaching women in their homes.

GOVERNMENT'S RECOGNITION OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTIONS.

The Conference recommended that Govesnment recognition should be given to successful educational institutions which sad adopted the curricula suggested by the Conference like the Indian Women's University. A standing committee was appointed consisting of the Maharani of Baroda as President, Rani of Sangli, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady J. C. Bose and Rani of Vizianagram as vice-presidents, Mrs. Cousins as chairman and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya as secretary with 14 other members with power to co-opt. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in proposing a vote of thanks to the chair paid a glowing tribute to the Maharani Saheb and observed that those whom God had set on thrones were the fittest servants of humanity. The Conference was then dissolved.—A. P.

COMPLAINT AGAINST AN M. L. C.

NOAKHALI, Jan. 7.

Before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Feni yesterday Mr. Annandacharan Board, Vice-Chairman, Noakhali District Board, lodged a complaint against Maulvi Mahamad Sadeq a newly-elected member of the Legislative Council and formerly Chairman of the Feni Local Board, under Sections 402, 406 408 and 409 alleging, during the accused's tenure of office, defalcation of various sums of money aggregating to Rs. 1,255/-. This money was, it was alleged, paid by villagers as local contributions for the construction of certain local board roads. The Magistrate, after examining the complaint, summoned the accused under Section 406, fixing January 25th for hearing. A similar case instituted by a resident of Baurpathar against the same man is pending.—A. P.

THE LIBERAL TRAGEDY.

LORD GREY AND LLOYD GEORGE.

THE FATAL CASH BOX.

MR. GARVIN'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

Mr. J. L. Garvin writes in "Ths Observer:"

Master of the official machine at last, and "Paymaster of the Forces" as no single man has ever been before in relation to a party, Md. Lloyd George has established himself in what seems at first sight a formidable position. Like other leaders of his stamp, he desires, naturally, to work through his own men and eliminate the Asquithian element from his staff. That he waives formal conditions means nothing. The pipers will play his tunes. He has no colleague of sufficient national weight to be capable of opposing him. He is the source of programmes and necessarily the fountain of patronage where candidatures and careers —as happens in all parties—have to be assisted. As he nominates his Committees of Enqnury they come in the main to the conclusions he desires.

* * *

The Liberal leader as we must now call him, desires to hold the balance of power between the other two parties and to be the Warwick of the struggle. As his adherents see it, if he cannot be Prime Minister in the next Parliament he may be the maker of Premiers and the arbiter of Ministries. Mr. Lloyd George desires to set up a Labour Government under his own auspices without saying as yet how far he will go. This situation holds all the possibilities of an extraordinary drama.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

Lord Grey stands out to denounce, root and branch, these conceptions of political method and of the future of Liberalism. In his view it can have no good future on these terms. He objects on principle to the unprecedented position of financial dependence. Since the General Strike his district of Mr. Lloyd George's political tendencies and temperament has become unchangeable. With this stern attitude are associated Lord Oxford, Sir John Simon, Mr. Walter Runciman, Sir Donald Maclean, Lord Gladstone, and others whose names have been household words of Liberalism. If their fears should be realised in the future, and if they time their action as well as in the General Strike, while advocating a strong Liberal programme, they will be an important factor in public life, and may play a saving part in a crisis.

* * *

It is useless to accuse Lord Grey of small personal motives. No man has been more above them. None brings a more judicial mind to bear. In his case, "characted is a shield against calumny." He does what his feeling of duty compels. The type of mind he represents will have to be reckoned with one way or another. It can neither be ignored nor overridden.

* * *

We believe that Mr. Lloyd George would be far stronger if his separate political fund had never existed. The majority of Liberals in their heart of hearts think the same. A mass of money held and applied in this way weakens the soul of a party which has now no hope whatever except in a great revival of its spiritual and mental energy. A deadly elemen of doubt creeps in and spreads—shared by many people who do not agree otherwise with Lord Grey. What would Liberals and Labour have said if any Conservative leader were in the same position? They would have loaded the air with their protests. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, for instance, if they could behold this situation, would lift hands in amazement. By no possibility could they have had the same moral concentration and effect if questions of money and management had entered so largely into their own thoughts and into the thoughts of other people concerning them.

* * *

Did Mr. Lloyd George stand as Liberal leader at this moment without his dazzling fund we are convinced that, having nothing but his inner powers to depend upon, he would speak with far more of the old crusading spirit and missionary force. This is what Liberalism needs if it is to keep its ranks together and to win back the minds and hearts of more millions of men and women. The mechanics of well-endowed organisation are no substitute.

* * *

Were these resources provided on Liberal principles for the sake of the sake of the cause, If not, upon what strange basis is Liberalism as a moral force tempted to live. The big cash-box originated in Coalition circumstances. That it should be used to finance the Liberalism of to-day, and, above all, a definite movement of that party towards Labour, is the kind of fact that caricature and parody cannot exaggerate. The truth about the famous cash-box is that it has never brought Mr. Lloyd George any political luck and never can. As a matter of political history he began to lose his luck when he acquired it. To be connected with it will be a disadvantage to every Liberal candidate and every Liberal movement. Even if it were handed over absolutely to trustees there would be an uncomfortable feeling that it was not in itself a natural or exhilarating means of sustenance.

* * *

The best of all solutions would be either to endow the hospitals with this inheritance from the Coalition; or to carry the cash-box out to sea, drown it as deep as the

wards under Mr. Lloyd George's leadership the real Liberal festival of unity and deliverance.

* * *

A DESPERATE CASE.

The old Roman historian remarks that great things are only maintained with the same means whereby they were created. This is, of course, true of Liberalism. It ought to haver essolved to live to dieen gloriously. Taking inspiration from the desperation of its case, it ought to have staked everything, as it once knew how, upon some single proposition appealing to the imagination of the masses. Liberalism has been broken down chiefly in the towns and by the Socialists, not by "the Tories." Unless it can decover some of its lost ground in the urban constituencies by a definite industrial policy which it can claim with a whole heart to be better than Socialism, and greater as a practical system, the Liberal Party can only linger iut its doom by agricultural exercises.

* * *

You cannot dodge the fundamental propositions. If Liberalism will not fight Socialism on principle and everywhere, it must, of course, be absorbed into the Labour Party and lose altogether its distinctive name and being. When Mr. Lloyd George's Industrial Enquiry publishes its conclusions we shall know whether he means or not to fight for the life of Liberalism proper in town and country alike. The one fatal notion is the mechanical theory—that under Mr. Lloyd George's leadership the smallest party may manoeuvre so as to dominate the other two. On that principle Parnell held supreme power for a few months but never held it again. That method did more than anything else to destroy Home Rule for a generation. The English peculiarly hate it. They do not like to feel that anyone is climbing on their backs, or that any minority is worming itself into sovereign control.

* * *

Labour seems certain to shun association with the cash-box derived from the Coalition. No Labour Premier, whether the next one is Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or Mr. J. H. Thomas, could eat publicly out of Mr. Lloyd George's hand. These things simply are not done. Fear of a Labour Government in power as well as in office makes the Unionists more solid than they ever were and ensures them quiet, steady additions of Liberal support. Labour seems pretty certain at the next General Election to poll a largely-increased vote at Liberal expense. There can be no compact with the Socialists unless Liberalism is to be openly disrupted before the polls and pulverised between the upper and nether millstones. The three-party system cannot be permanent in this country, where practical electors will not continue indefinitely to vote for a party which confesses that it has no earthly hope of ever being more than a trailer.

PLEA FOR LAST FIGHT.

Liberalism without truck ought to have made one last fight all over the country for its own soul and name. Then it would be free, after the General Election, to deal with a situation which neither Mr. Lloyd George nor any man can yet foresee. This seems too simple for Mr. Lloyd Geodge, who goes out of his way to be ingenious. Are electors going to be rationalisers or nationalisers. Are they to be for "peace and partnership" in industry, or are they going to jeopardise capitalism in this country only to strengthen the competitive success of capitalism abroad? This question, of the future economic, basis of society is a tremendous issue. In our domestic affairs before, the like of it has never arisen. The temptation of Mr. Lloyd George and the majority of Liberals who follow his leadership is to take refuge in opportunist ambiguity, and to suggest that a sufficient inducement in the shape of electioneering profit might make them half and half. It will not do. Liberalism, above all, must say plainly what it believes with regard to the greatest and plainest of public controversies. Is it against nationalisation in general? Does it make exceptions? If so, where does it stop? Has it any definite core of conviction? If it will not drown its cash box it must define its principles. What the vast majority of the constituencies feel is that Unionism they know and Labour they know. At present they regard Liberalism as something betwixt and between. They cannot tell whether it is fish, flesh, fowl, or good red-herring.

RANGOON ELECTION PETITION.

RANGOON, Jan. 7.

The election of U Maung Gyee, ex-Minister for Education, a nationalist for the West Rangoon constituency, has been called in question by an election petition presented by, his opponent U Ban Tin. A Commission has been appointed for the trial of the petition. U. Maung Gyee was returned at a by-election which took place as the election of U. Thein Maung, another Nationalist, who returned at the gen-

CONGRESS PARTY TO WRECK MINISTRY.

C. P. LEADERS AGREE TO DIFFER.

NAGPUR, Jan. 7.

The Associated Press is informed that after the Council had been adjourned to-day Dr. Moonje and Mr. Raghavendrarao met Mr. Abhyankar and the Congress Council members at Dr. Khare's residence to discuss the possibility of forming a coalition to give a unsited and effective opposition to Government. Dr. Moonje proposed that the fight regarding the ministry should be circumscribed to the Congressmen only and the Congress Party should not take any help from non-Congressmen to oppose or to wreck the ministry. Mr. Abhyankar read out the Gauhati resolution and said that the Congress Party was pledged to oppose and to wreck the ministry and there was nothing in the resolution to prevent them from seeking any aid from any party. Dr. Moonjee said that the Congress members might oppose the supplementary demand for ministers' salaries, but if it was passed they should not try to make a combination with the non-Congressmen to defeat the ministry. This was not agreeable to the Congress Party and the negotiations broke down. Dr. Moonje further said that under these circumstances he ad no proposals to make and declined to discuss any other matter on which united action could be possible.

DR. MOONJE'S APOLOGY.

Dr. Moonje has issued the following statement to the Associated Press:—

The Responsivists and the Independent Congress partymen met the Swarajists this afternoon and Dr. Moonje began the conversations by apologising to the Swarajists for the inconvenience caused to them by his not being able to keep the engagement of yesterday's meeting owing to unavoidable reasons. Dr. Moonje then put up his point of view by saying that in view of the fact that differences between Congressmen were now confined to the question of the formation of a ministry the Congress members of the Council might enter into an offensive and defensive alliance for protecting Congress members though they were free to oppose each other without extraneous aid in the matter of the formation of a ministry. Mr. Abyankar speaking on behalf of the Swarajists said that they could not entertain the idea of such an alliance as they believed they were pledged to thwart the formation of the ministry by combining with all Congressmen or non-Congressmen who might be prevailed upon to join them or the purpose. On this Dr. Moonje closed the conversation saying that they might meet again if the need arose later on.

The joint meeting of Responsivists and Independent Congress Party met to-day and elected Mr. Raghavendrarao as leader of their party. The party has decided not to set up any candidate of their party for the Presidentship and the party has decided on freedom of voting in respect of the election of the President. The Congress Party of the Council has elected Mr. Ghanshyam Gupta as leader of their party and Mr. Khandekar as Deputy leader and Dr. Khare as Secretary, treasurer and the party whip.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 7.

A preliminary meeting in connection with the agricultural show to be held in Ahmedabad was held yesterday in the Commissioner's bungalow. It was decided to hold the show at the end of the year and to invite His Excellency the Governor to the President and the Minister of Agriculture to be Vice-President. An Executive Committee consisting of four officials and 16 non-officials was appointed. Subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 25,000 have been promised. The Maharaja of Idar has promised to pay Rs. 2,000, and the Maharaja of Dharampur and the Nawab of Cambay, Rs. 1,500 each.—A. P.

REORGANISATION OF NON-BRAHMIN PARTY.

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

A public meeting of the Non-Brahmin Party was held this evening, when speeches were made on the necessity of organised work in every village in the Presidency and improving the Party's newspapers.

The Raja of Panagal said that, on account of the Party's work during the last two years, there had been a real awakening among the masses who realised the part which they should play in the political future of India.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar replied to the criticisms on the resolutions passed by the Confederation at Madura, and remarked that the Non-Brahmin Party had emerged from the Confederation, re-vitalised and rejuvenated.—A. P.

The Report of the Cotton Textile Tariff Board will, it is understood, be signed about the middle of January.

Calcutta has been passing through a

HEAVY DROP IN GOODS TRAFFIC.

TRAVELLING BY IST CLASS DECREASING.

RAILWAY BOARD REPORT.

DELHI, Jan. 7.

A report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for 1925-26, which has just been issued shows that the year was again one of considerable railway activity in India. The net profit which accrued to Government after meeting interest charges was 9.28 crores of rupees as against 13.16 crores in 1924-25 and 6.47 crores in 1923-24. Of this sum, 5.49 crores were paid as a contribution from the railways to the general revenues and 3.79 were placed to the railway receive. The figure of 9.28 crores represents a return of 6.23 per cent., in capital at the charge of the State-owned lines and Companies with the return of 5.01 in 1912-14. The report analyses these figures and explains that the decrease in gross earnings of 134 lakhs was chiefly due to the falling off in earnings rom goods traffic on the N. W., E. I., and G. I. P. railways, the most serious factor being a heavy drop in the export of grains through Karachi.

Taking all the Indian railways together, the total earnings were 113.39 crores of which 64.83 crores was from goods traffic and 39.49 crores from passenger traffic. An increase occurred in the number of passengers carried in each class except the first class while earnings frim passengers increased 76 lakhs under the intermediate and third classes.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOMINATION OF OFFICIAL MEMBERS

DELHI, Jan. 7.

Legislative Department:—Mr. F. B. Evans and Diwan Bahadur T. R. Pantulu Garu are nominated official members of the Legislative Assembly.

Home Department:—Mr. L. W. J. Costello becomes Judge, Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. Justice Rankin appointed Chief Justice.

Foreign and Political Department:—Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan reverts to the Punjab Government. Mr. A. J. Hopkinson is posted as British Trade Agent, Gyantse and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikim. Major R. Hay, I.M.S., is granted leave for fourteen months. Major R. N. G. Scott 4/15th Punjab Regiment is appointed officer in charge of Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau vice Major Harvey Kelly replaced with the Commander-in-Chief. Captain L. K. Ledger, I.M.S., is posted as medical officer and ex-officio vice-Consul, Sistan.

Customs Department:—Mr. M. O. Marchant officiates as Assistant Collector, Bombay Salt Department. Duty is remitted on salt manufactured in Bhandup, Mindi, Bassein, Rai, Trombay, Dadar, Belapur, Shewa Uran, Karanja and Pen talukas in Bombay Presidency excluding the province of Sind when such salt is transported by sea from Bombay to Calcutta. Bombay salt transport rules subject to which salt could be carried by sea to Calcutta are published.

Income Tax Department:—Draft amendment to income tax rules is published and will be taken into consideration on or after 1st March 1927.

Department of Education, Health and Land:—Mr. G. Clarke, Director of Agriculture, United Provinces is nominated Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay to represent U.P. Agricultural Deaprtment vice Dr. A. E. Parr. Dr. C. F. C. Beeson becomes Forest Entomologist, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun. Lieut. D. McBurn and I. B. R. Wilson are appointed Assistant Superintendents on probation in the Survey of India Department.

Department of Industries and Labour:—Mr. F. W. Sharpley is appointed Professor of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering on probation in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. The appointment of Deputy Secretary is abolished and Mr. D. G. Harris is confirmed as consulting engineer.

Railway Department:—The following surveys are sanctioned:—Purneah Dhandaha Railway (E. B. Railway), Rajbari Kamarkhali Jessor Railway (E. B. Railway) and Guntur Gurzala Macheria Railway (S. M. Railway). Messrs. W. E. Gelson and P. S. A. Berridge are appointed as Assistant Executive Engineers and are posted to N. W. Railway. Mr. K. M. Kirkhope is permanently transferred to the Indian States Department.

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NEEDS OF THE NADWA

ISSUES BEFORE RELIGIOUS LEADERS.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S ADDRESS.

The following is the presidential address of Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb of Delhi, delivered at the 21st Annual Meeting of the Nadwatul-Ulama held at Cawnpore.

Respected Ulamas and Brother Muslims,

Full sixteen years have passed since I, for the first time, on the 28th March 1910, performed the pleasant function of presiding over the deliberations of the 12th annual gathering of the Nadwatul-ulama. Drawn by the mesmeric forces hidden in the noble aims of your worthy institution, I present myself again to-day to perform that honourable service. I am thankful to you, gentlemen, for kindly offering me the Presidentship of this, the 21st Annual Meeting of the Nadwa.

I consider it quite unnecessary for presidential addresses on such occasions to be too long and straggling. In my humble opinion they should be strictly limited to the objects in view, for we are not so much in need of idle talk to-day as of action.

Gentlemen, you are all, I believe, fully aware of the aims and objects of the Nadwa, and though they may be several, yet I venture to think that its principal object is one and only one indeed, and that is to produce our Ulamas according to the needs of the day.

In the present times, when our environments are constantly changing and new ideas are daily arising, our revered Ulamas cannot surely afford to cling blindly to the past and ignore the present. In the past their services to Islam were pre-eminently useful and valuable inasmuch as they wanted to keep pace with the times and to combat manfully the difficulties that then stood in their way. But I may respectfully ask if the same selfless path, the same line of action is strictly followed to-day. In order to illustrate my meaning I would, with your permission, enumerate here a few striking and vexed questions, all of paramount importance to the Muslims of India, which demand a speedy solution at the hands of our learned religious leaders:—

PROBLEMS FOR SOLUTION.

1. In the early days of Islam, when the fountainhead of our holy religion was quite free from all extraneous elements, there was no necessity of any dogmatic theology ('Ilmi-Kalam'). But with the advent of Greek philosophy, whose books were freely and copiously translated into Arabic in the time of the early Abbasid Khalifs and thus found an easy way into the literary circles of that period, it was considered absolutely necessary to protect religion from the poisonous teaching of the West. Our 'Ilmi-Kalam' thus came into existence. It was intended to safeguard religion from the new mode of thinking. But times have changed. The weapons of defence, forged in the literary and polemic armouries of the 2nd century A. H. though quite useful and effective in their own day, are proving themselves quite weak and ineffectual in the 14th century A. H., when the Western sciences taught in our Schools and Colleges are alienating the hearts of young Muslims from religion, and Islam is proving herself to be a ready target for the wild attacks of the other religions of the world.

2. Another thing of equal importance is the solution of the question whether in the present age of hard competition and having regard to the proverbial poverty and economic backwardness of the Mussalmans, interest on money invested in commercial transactions and particularly bank interest may or may not be considered illegal. It is high time now that such an important point was decided in clear and explicit terms by our worthy Ulamas, and it is a pity that it has not as yet received their due attention.

3. Like 'Ilmi-Kalam' our 'Ilmi-Fiqua' (jurisprudence), too, is a perfect science and a veritable asset of our religion, of which the Mussalmans are justly proud. Every right thinking man cannot but admire the wisdom and high legal acumen of our past jurists who laid down broad general principles of human conduct. It is now the work of their worthy successors to adapt those general principles to the changed circumstance of the present age. I think that the torch bearers of our holy religion are, by their learning and piety, eminently qualified for this work.

REVISION OF STUDIES.

4. The courses of studies in our religious Madrasas stand in need of a thorough revision in the light of our present requirements. I cannot discuss the details here, but will only point out that a revised and up-to-date curriculum of religious studies is sure to prodce much better and more satisfactory results.

5. The Muslims of India do not unfortunately know what the true standard of Islam really is. They are so much accustomed to hear the cries of religious danger that they have lost the power to distinguish between the true and the false. Every one who has a grain of religious feeling in him is ready to sacrifice his life for the sake of his religion, but he has no means to find out what is religion and what is not. Hence the present deplorable state of affairs. Hence the necessity of a standard. Hence the loss to understand the true and full import of a Muslim. If all the 'Fatayas' of these invectives which one Muslim hurls at another, were collected it would be difficult to say if there is a single soul among the seventy millions of Musalmans in India worthy of salvation.

I have made a brief tour of the Islamic countries such as Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Turkey, and Iraq and have interviewed the Ulamas of those places. I can safely assert from my own experience that religious intolerance, so rampant amongst us, is seldom found there. The sea of 'Takfir' is as calm in those countries as it is rough and boisterous in India. And all this is simply due to the fact that no correct standard of a true Muslim has been fixed by us. Such a criterion would save Islam from the ridicule of other religions and have gone a long way in soothing the embittered feelings of its own adherents.

"PARDAH" QUESTION.

6. The "Pardah" question, too, is looming large before us, and it is time now that we should discuss the matter calmly and let the people know in what does the 'Sharai Pardah' really consist. The Pardah system prevalent in India is a thing unknown in the other Muslim countries of the world. There women generally go out and about with their veils on, and freely take part in all the activities and social amenities of life suited to their sex. They are not confined to the four walls of the "Harem" and are not accustomed to while away their time idly at home as our women do here, but generally take sufficient exercise to keep them healthy. They are, therefore, much stronger and healthier than our women in India.

7. The "Pardah" question naturally leads to the question of our female education. Every one knows that illiteracy among our women is the primary cause of their ignorance of even the simple tenets of their faith. Even if we, for the present, overlook their temporal education (which we must not do on any account), we cannot afford to ignore their religious education. Every Muslim woman must at least be so far educated as to be thoroughly acquainted with the tenets of her faith, and must be taught reading, writing, arithmetic and her household duties. This question is of vital importance to us and I need not dwell upon it at length here for its importance is appreciated by the public generally who are eagerly awaiting the sanction of our Ulamas in this respect.

These are some of most important questions—questions of life and death to the Muslims of India—to which I very respectfully and earnestly invite the serious attention of the high authorities of the Nidwa, and through them of all the other Ulamas of India. I do hope that our revered Ulamas all over India will give their most serious attention to these problems and will try to give them a practical shape. This, in my humble opinion, is the true panacea for our social and moral ailments.

I beg now to draw your attention to a matter of no less importance than those already mentioned—I mean the Hindu-Muslim unity. Unfortunately these two great communities of India are not on very friendly terms with each other, as they used to be in the past. Any person who has a well-balanced head on his shoulders can easily see for himself that ruin—utter ruin for ourselves and the country—lies concealed beneath this communal rupture, the consequences of which have been nothing but disastrous to both the communities. Thousnads of lives have been lost, a still greater number wounded and injured, lacs worth of property looted and plundered. Unemployment and starvation are the natural consequences of communal riots. It is said that "godd cometh out of evil", but I fail to see that any good whatsoever has come, or will come,, out of this evil.

My earnest appeal, therefore, to you, gentlemen, is to continue your best endeavours in dissuading your brother Muslims from taking part in any way in such communal upheavals and to try to bring home to them that their own benefit is centred in unity and unity alone. If this tension, God forbid, continues a little while longer we shall never be able to breathe in an atmos- these communities will have to suffer in phere of peace, and whatever losses both the end, owing to these communal disturbances, a greater responsibilty and therefore a greater portion of such losses will eventually fall to our lot because of our minority and economic backwardness.

PLEA FOR SUPPORT.

Respected Ulamas and members of the Nadwa, I am glad and feel honoured that I have been given an opportunity to-day of laying before you some of our most urgent needs, for which I am heartily thankful to you. Now it is my pleasant duty to lay before you some facts concerning the Nadwa itself and its immediate needs.

The Nadwatul Ulama Association was formed in 1894 and the teaching classes of the "Darul-Ulum were formally opened in 1898. Since then, through the unceasing efforts of its hardworking members and the generosity of the Muslim public, it has been successfully carrying on its useful educational work. The noble objects of this Institution are well known to us all and need no repetition here. The more we will try to bring it to a high level of efficiency the greater will be our service to Islam. In fact this institution, the foundation-stone of which was laid in Lucknow some of a century, are still incomplete, is the only remedy of our many shortcomings.

If we cast a glance at its buildings we will see that the Boarding House is not yet complete. The whole building is meant to be a double-storied one, but, only fourteen rooms on the ground floor are ready, the upper story not yet being touched. There are no bath-rooms for the students. The big hall of the Boarding-house, which will serve the purpose of a Reading-room, has not yet risen higher than the plinth. The incomplete Darul-Ulum has fervently appealed to the Mussalmans for another sum of Rs. 50,000 for its completion, but the appeal has not yet received any sympathetic response. Some generous Muslims have, however, offered some three or four thousand for the erection of a mosque, but this amount is evidently insufficient for a suitable house of God's worship.

Gentlemen, if along with these we take into consideration the educational needs of the Nadwatul-Ulama, which are of a greater importance, we will see how much the institution stands in need of your financial support. It will not be out of place, therefore, for me to appeal to your generosity and request you to extend a helping hand to this important work. I hope that the building work, at least, of the Nadwa will soon be completed through the generosity of the people of Cawnpore who need not be down-hearted by the work but should take courage from these words of God—"Man achieveth nothing except what he tries for and his efforts will soon be rewarded."

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP'S LETTER

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

In the course of an editorial note "Bande Mataram" (Lahore) requests the Hindus of India to try to reap the fullest advantage from the martyrdom of Swami Shraddhanand and then observes:—"In our opinion the best memorial that can be erected to commemorate the murder of Swamiji is to bring to a fruitful completion all those movements with which he was connected in one way or another. It is needless to point out that for the last several years Swamiji had wholeheartedly turned his attention to the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements. He also worked for bettering the condition of the untouchables. Therefore the only memorial that can be raised in honour of Swamiji should take this form, namely, the completion of the work left unfinished by him. Swamiji's soul will never feel happier with any other thing than this, for to him these three things were the means of salvation for the entire Hindu nation."

"Tej" (Delhi) has decided to publish a special number in honour of Swami Shraddhanand, to be called the "Shahid Number." It may be mentioned in this connection that Swamiji was the founder and patron of "Tej". The forthcoming issue will be fully illustrated.

Raja Mahendra Pratap has addressed from Kabul a letter to Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, his old class-mate, on the question of the brotherhood of mankind. The letter is in fact a commentary on Dr. Iqbal's couplet that "religion does not inculcate enmity and hatred." Says he:—"It is God that has taught man the fundamental principle of brotherhood. He has also taught him to refrain from doing any harm to his fellow beings. But there are men who, owing to their selfishness or misinformation, use different religions in order to injure human beings against the wish of God. They forget that God has not created man for the different religions, but the latter have been created for the good of mankind. These different religions are in fact various prescriptions which have been given to mankind according to the needs and requirements of the times. Why should one quarrel with another if the latter does not use the same prescription which the former is using? The aim of the prescriptions is to bring about spiritual health. And if there is a man who refuses to understand the object of these prescriptions and wants to fight against them owing to his selfishness, then surely he is an infidel, pure and simple, and a 'melecteh' of the highest order. May God show him the right path so that he may prove a blessing to humanity. Amen!" ("Hamdard.")

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

"Hamdard" (Delhi) has given publicity for an appeal issued over the signatures of Dr. Sir Muhamad Iqbal, Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari, in which the signatories request the Mussalmans of India to come to the aid of the Jama-e-Milliya, the National University of Delhi. 'Inter alia' they say:—"Although a large capital is required to bring about the desired completion of the Jama, yet for the time being a sum of Rs. 5,000 per month will be enough in order to produce better results from the educational point of view. This small amount can be very easily collected if, out of hundreds of well-to-do persons, a hundred charitably disposed men come forward with a donation of Rs. 50 per month for the completion of the great work that lies ahead of us. We assured the country that we would have never issued this appeal if we were in doubt with regard to the future of this National University. We also like to point out that this institution is, in no way, connected with any political movement of the country. It is in the true sense of the term a purely educational institution."

MAULANA KIFAYATULLA CONDEMNS SHRADDHANAND MURDER.

Maulana Kifayatullah, President of the Jamiyat-e-Ulama-e-Hind, Delhi, has contributed a very learned article to the columns of "Hamdard" (Delhi) in which he has severely condemned the murder of Swami Shraddhanand and has repudiated the idea that the murder of a so-called infidel (Kafir) can earn for his Muslim assassin any reward in the form of paradise. He then declares:—"If the murder of Swamiji is the result of religious hatred on the part of a Muslim fanatic, then it becomes all the more incumbent on the Indian leaders to investigate those causes which are responsible for such dreadful outbursts of feelings and, after eradicating them, to concentrate their efforts with a view to stop a repetition of the same in the future. I want to declare openly that if no effort is made to change the present atmosphere and to put a stop to attacks against religions as well as against religious leaders, India will neither be able to win her freedom nor will it be ever possible for her sons to live a life of peace in any way."

"A BOLD STEP TOWARDS SOCIAL REFORM."

"The Pathare Prabhu Community in general and the Trilokekar family in particular is to be congratulated upon the bold and independent step taken by Dr. (Miss) Hira Trilokekar of the well known Pathare Prabhu Community of Bombay, in chosing a suitable Brahmin husband for her in Mr J. V. Joshi, B. Sc., Asstt. Secretary, Finance Department of the Government of Bombay, with whom she got herself married on Thursday evening the 6th instant in the Bungalow "Crows' Nest," near Tardeo.

This marriage is the first of its kind in the Pathare Prabhu Community and it will no doubt be greatly appreciated especially

18d. RATIO.

FAIDI AGRICULTURISTS' PROTEST.

A public meeting of the Agriculturists of Taluka Pardi, District Surat, to raise a protest against the 18d. ratio was held at Vapi on the 2nd instant. Farmers in large numbers from several villages attended this meeting. Mr. Bhagwandas B. Sheth, Vice-President Surat District Board presided, and the following resolution was passed unanimously and wired to the Finance Department Delhi:—

"This meeting of the agriculturists of Pardi Taluka strongly disapproves of the proposed ratio of 18d. per rupee, recommended by the majority of the Currency Commission as being detrimental to the agricultural and general economic interests of India, and views with grave concern the efforts of the Finance Member for its establishment and further urges the legislatures and the Government of India to stabilise the exchange at 16d. as recommended by Sir Purshottamdas in his able Minute of Dissent and to introduce the Gold Currency and the Gold Standard at an early date."

RUINOUS RATIO.

"Vanjira" says, in support of the lower ratio:—

On the subject of raising the sterling value of the rupee, the Lords of the Treasury, so far back as 1886, wrote to the India Office as under (Economic History of India, Victorian Age, by Romesh Dutt, pp. 583):—

"Whilst it is admitted that some benefit might be derived by the European officers of our Government from the proposed measures (to increase the ratio) it is shown how injurious would be their effect upon the Indian Tax-payer. Since that time the great stimulus which the fall in the value of silver is believed to have given to the export trade of Hindustan, and the great addition which has accrued to the commercial wealth and the industries of the people, reinforce the warning then given against rashly meddling with a condition of things which may well have brought to the people of India more of advantage than of loss. It is impossible to regard this question from the point of view either of the Indian Exchequer or of the Anglo-Indian official without a corresponding regard to the general effect of the fall in the gold price of silver upon the trade and prosperity of the great mass of the population."

Thus a Government source and Britain's own nationals, those stalwarts to whom any patriot, Indian or Englishman, would raise his hat, make it emphatically clear that the

THE EXCHANGE RATIO.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have followed with much interest the correspondesee in the columns of your paper on the subject of the exchange rate. You will admit that a great deal of shrewdness and a great deal of boldness has been displayed by the parties for and against the 16d. and 18d. ratios. Sir Basil Blackett and the Knights of the Currency League have been freely ventilating their views. In my opinion both the parties are overlooking real facts. One party tell us that the agriculturists will suffer a loss of 12 1|2 per cent., the other that the free-gold standard cannot be introduced in India just at present, the only excuse for this being the old, old story that India hoards gold.

Now, Sir, I am telling you plainly that the agriculturist does not care a bit for the way in which exchange is manipulated. All that he is concerned is in getting a market for his crop and an honest price for the same. Now, the Exchange only comes in, when prices of commodities vary demand. The general public who are and that is dependent on supply and watching the ruling prices of the commodities in the market, when they read of the Exchange ratio controversy, will jump at the conclusion that prices in silver and cotton, fluctuated up and down independently of the parity of Exchange. Speculation no doubt is responsible for such opinion.

India is a part of the British Empire and as such has a full right to claim a gold standard in its relation with trade and commerce with Great Britain, Dominions, Europe and America.

In this connection, I must point out that Lord Chelmsford, with his able Finance Minister, the late Sir William Meyer, was of opinion that India should have a State Bank, with a gold mint and an unimpeachable currency and that all reserves be located in India in liquid gold. Of course, they were apprehensive of the immemorial custom of Indians hoarding gold coin.

Sir Basil Blackett has repeated the old story without analying the reasons for the hoarding. I am of opinion that this is due, in the present day, to Government not watching the real interest of India, but only looking to its own British interest. Each and every Indian knows that England is a big debtor to America. Now America possesses enormous quantity of gold, and America is putting pressure on England. As a result of this, British Government will not introduce gold standard in India, and is obliged to continue its policy of silver currency. India, consequently, is a big customer for the white metal. This white metal is a mineral product of America. American Bullion Association has already approached England protesting against the proposed gold currency in India. A gold standard in India means disaster to the American silver mining. It is however my opinion that, once gold coin is minted in India, and becomes a daily current coin, the people will cease hoarding it, and this habit will die out.

I woud suggest that there should be a free discussion between practical financiers and theoretical writers on this subject. Let us have a Round Table Conference and thresh out the point. Let us settle this point once for all and help to make India a great financial power in the world. As one who has had experience in the Indian Banking world, I would suggest the following:

The only efficient and satisfactory solution under the present and prevailing circumstances, is to confer the right, to the public, to get the sovereign coined for the gold tendered by the public for a minimum of 400 ounces. Thus the Government will have no obligation for providing gold nor the public have any cause for complaint, for ratio of 1-4 or 1-6. Thus the poor ryots who have their savings in silver ornaments will be saved hereafter from the effects of the unprecedented fall in price of silver.

With this explanation, I now come to the question of how to support the agriculturists. And first of all, I say, develop your vast agricultural resources. Peace and prosperity of the country depends on this. All this empty talk about securing Swaraj by the Swarajists cannot help the agriculturists or relieve them of their sufferings. It is perhaps not generally known that the acreage of our chief food producing area has been reduced from 1338 lbs. to 700 lbs. per acre. Produce of what is also decreased, while cotton production is reduced from 220 lbs. to 70 lbs per acre. I appeal to Government to turn their serious attention to this great reduction in the production area. If this is not improved, our trade in cotton and grain will be at a standstill. Mills and industries will come to a dead-lock. Starvation and ruin will be soon facing the country. Let the Currency League divert its money, to remedy this great crisis, now before the country. I have still another point to discuss—the importation of American cotton.

Owing to shortage of good staple Indian Cotton and the East Indian Cotton Association having quoted 25 to 30 rupees higher than the good American cotton, the consumers have naturally imported the cheaper American cotton, with a view to get better results. There is daily a wide fluctuation in the prices owing to speculation. [illegible] the consumer to

OPENING OF NASRULLAH KHAN HOSTEL.

SPEECH BY H. H. BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

The following are excerpts from the speech of Her Highness the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal recently delivered at Aligarh on the occasion of performing the opening ceremony of "Nasrullah Khan Hostel" for the benefit of the poor. Her Highness said:—

"In 1909 when I was considering the problem of the education of my beloved son, H. H. Nawab Muhammad Hamidullah Khan, I gave much of my serious thought to the Chiefs' colleges existing in the country as well as to the educational institutions in the West. But after carefully gauging the public spirit and the national leanings of my son, I at once decided to send him to a College where national and communal feelings could best be developed. And to-day I feel proud that my son, His Highness the Nawab, was educated at this College which has fitted him for the exalted position he is now occupying. It is a self-evident truth that no Chief can discharge the duties of his high office unless and until he is gifted with the capacity to feel one with his subjects. However, I now feel that my decision to send His Highness to this College was taken with the help of God of which I knew nothing at the time."

COLLECT MITES OF THE POOR.

Her Highness then referred to the financial help generously given to the College by the various Muslim Chiefs, including H. E. H. the Nizam, and then observed:—"But, gentlemen, you naturally feel jubilant when you see that the rich of your community are extending their hand of help to this institution. You should at the same time bear in mind the splendid help given by the poor when the foundations of the College were laid. And I still wish that on this land of knowledge, buildings should be erected with the humble quota given by the Muslim masses, for every work of national reconstruction should be brought about with the little mite of the poor. It is the index which shows whether the nation is alive or dead. Hence, we should never forget them in our efforts to collect money from the rich.

"Gentlemen, I wish to invite your attention to a very important matter, and it is that although lofty buildings prove undoubtedly a source of great attraction for the people, yet their real worth, and glory can be seen only by their results. No structure in the world can be more magnificent than the muddy walls and low roof of the Prophet's house; it was this sacred building from which sprang forth the rivers of knowledge and action which ultimately swept over the whole world."

MAKE IT DAR-UL-ISLAM.

Coming to the question of the University, Her Highness said: "Our community has, after a great deal of exertion, established a University of its own, known by the sacred name of the Muslim University. We should, therefore, see that this Institution becomes the recipient of all those blessings which the word 'Muslim' carries with it. Islam has brought with it a message of peace and progress for the world. It has established light in places which were formerly dominated by ignorance and infidelity. It is the religion which shows us the way to progress and it is our lamp of guidance at every stage of life. We, therefore, want to see the students of this University acting in conformity with the laws of Islam and working hard for its welfare. It will be nothing short of a calamity if the students of this University get so much absorbed in worldly affairs as to forget all about the essentials of religion. The life us all, and it is incumbent upon the authorities of the University to make this place a Dar-ul-Islam—House of Islam—in the same sense of the term. The students should be full of love for and devotion to Islam; they should carry with them the stamp of Islamic culture and character, and their relations with the non-Muslims should be based on magnaminity, toleration and friendliness. In short the morals of the residents of these buildings should be so glorious as to become a beacon light for the entire world."

After paying a well-deserved tribute to the memory of Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan and after impressing on the audience the importance of female education in building up the nation, Her Highness concluded her address thus:—

IN MEMORY OF LATE SIR M. N. KHAN.

"I am fully acquainted with the economic condition of my community. I also know that the educational expenses are rising day by day; and this is one of the reasons why some of our best people refrain from developing their minds. It is a national loss which must be made good by those to whom God has given His wealth. It is with this purpose in view that I have built this boarding house in memory of the late Nawab Sir Muhammad Nasrullah Khan, so that the poor students may not be deprived of the benefits of knowledge. I now declare this Boarding House open and pray that God Almighty may crown our humble efforts with success and shower His blessings upon us all."

fore, that the 18d. ratio had nothing whatever to do with the import of American cotton.

Finally, I understand that Sir Basil Blackett is sticking to 18d., only because he is faced with a deficit of six crores in his coming Budget. Every avenue of tax is now closed to him. He has no more income tax or super-tax to fall back upon. The Military bill cannot be further reduced. Then again the Indian States are opening their own cut[illegible] which are diminishing the [illegible] nues. In these circ[illegible] is a rate which [illegible] and turn to [illegible] sources as [illegible] greatness [illegible] etc.,

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WHAT IS A NEWSPAPER?

GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE.

A Press Note issued on the 18th August 1922 explained several provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, which impose certain obligations on authors, editors, printers and publishers of books and newspapers. It was stated therein that the printer and publisher of every newspapers had to make a declaration under section 5 of the Act in the form prescribed in that section and that the printer had to deliver two copies of every issue of a newspaper to the officers appointed under section 11-A." It was also explained that "newspaper" meant any printed periodical work containing public news or comments on public news.

2. It has been brought to the notice of Government that the printers and publishers of several periodical publications have made declarations under section 5 of the Act irrespective of the question whether the periodical's publish public news or comments on public news or not, and that copies of the issues of such periodicals are delivered to the officers appointed under section 9 which applies to books, instead of to the officers appointed under section 11-A, which applies to newspapers in respect of which declarations under section 5 have been made. It has therefore become necessary to reiterate the explanation of the provisions of the Act which apply to periodical publications.

3. A periodical publication which contains public news or comments on public news, whether it is published weekly fortnightly, or at longer intervals, is a *newspaper* as defined in section 1 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. In the case of such periodical a declaration must be made by the printer and publisher, or by both the printer and the publisher, if the two are separate persons, in the form prescribed by section 5, and two copies of every issue of such periodical must be delivered by the printer to the officer appointed under section 11-A. These officers are—

(a) In the Presidency Proper—the Oriental Translator to Government.

(b) In Sind—(1) the Sindhi Translator, in the case of periodicals published in Sindhi, and (2) the Commissioner in Sind, in the case of periodicals published in any other language.

A periodical which does not publish public news or comments on public news is "book" as defined in section 1 of the Act In the case of such periodicals a declaration under section 5 is not required, but copies must be delivered by the printer under section 9 to the officer appointed under that section. These officers are—

(c) In the Town and Island of Bombay —the Collector of Bombay, and

(d) elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency— the District Magistrate of the District which the periodical is printed.

AWAKENING AMONG THE BHAVATS OF MAHIKANTHA AGENCY.

The first general meeting of the Bhayats of the Mahikantha Agency was held in Sadra, the chief centre of the Mahikantha Agency, on the first instant under the presidentship of Bhayat Fulsinhji B. Dabhi of Ghodasar. About one hundred and fifty representative leading Bhayats of about twenty different Talukas were present. The first business transacted at the meeting was to establish an organisation to be named "Mahikantha Bhayat Samaj," and to frame and adopt its constitution. After this the working committee of about thirty members was formed and the following office-bearers were elected:—

Fulsinhjee B. Dabhi (Ghodasar) President.
Dolatsinhjee N. (Pethapur) Vice-President.
Hamirsinhjee L. (Varsoda) Secretary.
Mulsinhjee A. (Vaktapur) Assistant Secretary.
Madhusinhjee J. (Mansa) Treasurer.
Becharsinhjee J. (Mansa) Auditor.
Balusinhjee G., Auditor.

The following principal resolutions were passed by the meeting:—

(1) This meeting condemns the assassination of Swami Shraddhanand, the great patriot and the pillar of Hinduism.

(2) This meeting requests the Government as well as the Talukdars of Mahikantha Agency to help in every way the newly established "Mahikantha Bhayat Samaj," whose sole aim is to protect the just rights of the Bhayats.

(3) This meeting requests the Government to withdraw the recent regulation to the effect that the cases which were first referred to in this Agency, should now be referred to in the Talukdars' court,—a regulation which not only prevents the prompt despatch of justice, but also leads to a variety of harassments to the people at the hands of the Talukdars, and entails them, besides into a great deal of unnecessary expenditure.

(4) A circular has been issued by Mahikantha Agency as directed by the British Government that the appellant power, in virtue whereof appeals could be sent into the Agency against the civil and criminal verdicts of all the Talukdars of Mahikantha, has been with held now by the Agency.

As the said circular is quite inimical to primary bases of justice, and as it is liable to bring about serious harm to the life and property of the Bhayats, and thus liable to invite very deplorable consequences in future, this meeting requests the Government to pass a regulation, by force of which appeals could be sent in as before.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MR. DARA'S BOOK PROHIBITED IN BHAVNAGAR.

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 8.

The Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State has prohibited the bringing into the State any copy of Mr. G. S. Dara's book, "India and the Position Today," published in England.—A. P.

SCOURRGE OF MALARIA.

TRIBUTE TO SIR RONALD ROSS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

His Excellency the Governor unveiled this afternoon, a Gate in commemiration of the discovery His Excellency said that not trance to the Presidency Hospital. The memorial bore the folliwing inscription:—

"Surgeon Major Ronald Ross in 1898 discovered the manner in which Malaria is conveyed by mosquitoes". Referring to the discovery His Excellency said that nit only had it revealed the cause of malaria, improved the treatment of the disease helped towards its prevention and indicated steps by which it might one day be eradicated but it had also led to research along similar lines into the causes and treatment of other malignant epidemic diseases. Sir Ronald's self-imposed mission was to rid India of the scourage of fever from which it suffered and he worked incessantly and ungrudgingly in spite if disappointments and difficulties which might well have deterred other men from their purpose, until after four years of unremitting toil he succeeded in finding the secret. Not content with disclosing the secret for the benefit of mankind, he completed his task by laying down detailed plans for the control of the disease. Four years after he made his discovery Sir Ronald Ross had an opportunity of making his first great demonstration of its vast possibilities by freeing Ismailia of malaria at a time when the evacuation of the town was being seriously contemplated. He therefore showed by their practical application the immense value of the principles which he had established. So comprehensive were the plans he laid down that it was on their basis that all the great experiments in freeing the Panama Canal Zone and other areas were subsequently carried out. It was nothing short of miraculous that such results should have been obtained by the discovery of one man and that he almost unaided should have been able to detect not only the means by which malaria was carried but also the means by which it could be prevented.—A. P.

FARMERS' CONSERVATISM.

LORD LINLITHGOW'S ADVICE.

DACCA, Jan. 7.

Members of the Royal Agricultural Commission met this morning the delegates of the Co-operative Conference at Government House. Addressing the delegates Lord Linlithgow said: "I have been brought up amongst farmers, myself and you and I know that farmers are inclined to be very conservative he is, not because he is stupid, but because he cannot afford the cost of an expensive and unsuccessful experiment. But I think although a certain amount of conservatism is both natural and valuable it is possible to overdo this convervatism. Our conservatism should be rational; it must not be allwed to be very conservative people. Naturally the smaller the farmer, the more conservative he is, not because should be rational; it must not be allowed to degenerate into obstinacy, into an unkeep up with the times and the growing demand for a better standard of living is to be satisfied then it is plain that we must all of us do all we can to develop every direction in which there is hope for a better return from the land for the labour and capital which the husbandman puts into it. Therefore, I think that we shall do well if we adopt a sandy progressive attitude in these matters. Do not let us stand with folded hands and wait for the age of miracles. Let us rather do all we can now to secure to the cultivator the full fruits of his labour."—A. P.

SWEDISH ECONOMIC REVIEW.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The general condition as reviewed by th Swedish Board of trade in the quarter shows some improvement. Increased prices of coal had adverse effect to some extent on the production and the unemployment was slightly higher than last year. The state revenue and expenditure during the first quarter ending September 1926 amounted to 118.1 Mill-kr and 196.6 mill-kr respectively. The National debt stands at 1766.8 at the end of October, against 1735.3 at the end of June 1926 and 17,340 at the end of June 1925. it is estimated that 8: per cent of the debt is held within the country. The Bank rate continues unchanged at 4 1/2 pe cent. The harves figures are considered satisfactory and somewhat above the average. The textile industry is passing through a period of stagnation and mills are working short time. Other industrial sections show favaurable conditions except Match, which is working only five days a week. Timber trade is fair and pulp Mills are doing more favourably. The Iron industry does not show any decisive improvement and the prices have been unsatisfactory.

A Meerut message of January 5th says:— A Muhammadan youth named Gohar and girl, Masamat Bibi, were found beheaded this morning in Bakri Moholla adjoining Lalkurti Bazar, Meerut. It is alleged that the girl was of loose character and evidently the male victim absented from his father's house to pass a night with the girl in a room which he had privately hired for the purpose. The police are making vigorous enquiries, but so far no arrests have been made.—A. P.

BANDRA MUNICIPITY.

THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA,

The nearer the elections approach, the greater the exercise of the President of his autocratic power. At the last Municipal meeting, which was well attended, no less than 4 councillors were refused liberty to speak on the proposition in hand.

There was a long Agenda before the Municipal Board but as the first few items entailed prolonged discussion, the meeting was adjourned at 8-20 p.m.

At the very outset, before the last preceedings were adopted Dr. P. A. Dias rose to a point of order regarding a resolution appointing a committee to scrutinise and report on objections referring to the list of voters. The doctor averred that the appointment of a Chairman of a Committee could not be delegated under the Act by the General Board to any Committee, consequently the resolution of the previous meeting was out of order.

Messrs. Gupte, Leo Rodrigues, Athalde and Naik then rose up to address the meeting, but were refused a hearing by the President.

The objection of Dr. P. A. Dias was then upheld and the President tendered an explanation to the effect that after the appointment of the Committee at the last meeting, he was asked in the absence of a chairman to call up a meeting of the Committee. He wrote to the Chief Officer asking for reptecence and guidance in the matter. Hence the President asked the Board to appointed Chairman for the Committee.

Here Dr. P. A. Dias pointed out that as the whole resolution was out of order the whole Committee was illegal.

The President agreed and requested the appointment of a fresh committee. At this juncture, Mr. Gupte, requested that the refusal of the President to allow him to speak, he recorded in the minute book. This was consented to by the chair.

The following gentlemen were then proposed to form the Committee, Messrs. Athaide (Chairman) Tendulkar, Rajabally, Gulamhusein, Lilamwalla and Joshi. This proposition was seconded by Mr. Augustas Pereira who is a supported of the President's party and thus surprised the opposition who did not know whether to construe Mr. Pereira's attitude as a windfall or a diplomatic move. The resolution was then carried.

VOTED DEBATE.

Mr. H. R. Michael's proposition, seconded by Dr. P. A. Dias evoked heated discussion. Mr. Gupte pointed out that the same question had been brought up two years ago and a Committee even appointed of which Mr. Michael was a member. Yet no remarks seemed to have been offered by him at the meeting. Doubtless the drainage scheme will solve more or less the problem of mosquito extermination. Therefore he urged that a special committee be appointed.

Mr. Naik remarked that when the question was first taken up, he strongly urged that a special Sanitary Engineer be engaged at the cost of the Municipality to draw up the drainage scheme, but his suggestion was set aside and the Development Department were entrusted with the work.

Mr. Naik suggested that, as in case of othed Municipalities the Sanitary Engineer to Government be asked to supply plans and estimates of the charges.

Mr. Neemuchwalla proposed an amendment, that the matter, since it was of great and vital importance, he referred to a Special Committee who should be asked to expedite their report.

Mr. Leo Rodrigues in seconding the amendment deplored the policy of the then Committee in entrusting the valuable scheme to a Department that had to be abolished and urged that Government be not given full control and charge over the Drainage Scheme.

The amendment was, however, lost and the proposition carried.

POPPY DAY COLLECTIONS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 8.

Reports received from various parts of India and Burma show that, so far, about Rs. 2,32,800 has been received as a result of the recent Poppy Day appeal made on behalf of the Ex-Services Asscciation, the highest amounts collected being Rs. 45,300 in Calcutta area and Rs. 43,000 in Burma. Some lists are not complete and an increase in the total mentioned may be expected.—A. P.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture will proceed to England early in April next to take evidence and obtain further material with a view to preparing its report. The commission will return to India in the autumn of 1927 in order to complete its itinerary and to write its report.

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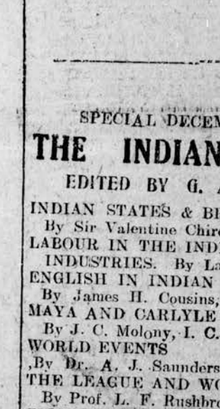

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